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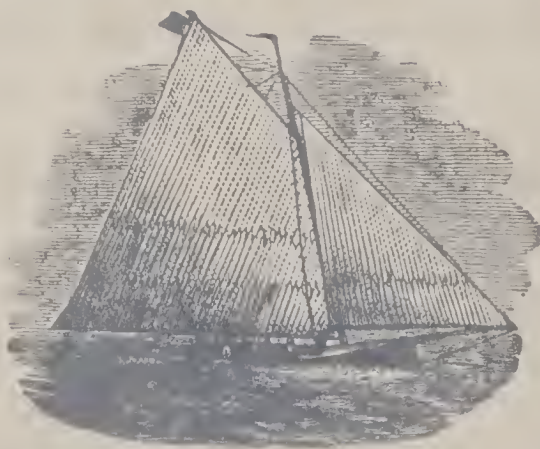
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THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

“ No jeweled setting is more fair than thee,
O, emr’ld cluster in a beryl sea.”

The Hawaiian Islands are amongst the most attractive and interesting spots in the world for the tourist to visit. Lying as they do in the midst of the great North Pacific ocean they are in the direct line of travel between the Isthmus of Panama, the proposed Nicaragua canal, the coast ports of Lower California and those of Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, and also China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. Truly the Hawaiian Islands are at the cross roads of the Pacific. Placed just within the North Pacific tropic zone (lat. $21^{\circ} 18'$ N. long. $157^{\circ} 48'$ W.) they enjoy a climate wonderfully equable, the thermometer ranging between 65° and 85° Fah., approaching the nearest in its annual mean—that of 75° Fah.—to the ideal as regards health and comfort, of any known locality. Being within the “trade-wind” belt the group is fanned by pleasant breezes for the greater part of the year and an abundant, but not excessive, rainfall that gives life to a luxuriant vegetation of the most varied and beautiful character.

About these lovely isles in the mid-Pacific there has always hung an atmosphere of poesy and romance and the balmy climate, varied scenery and the ebullitions of that world-wonder, the active volcano of Kilauea, Hawaii, have been the theme of writers, both lay and professional, scientist and poet, for many years. Now that, through the agency of steam communication, the islands have been brought within the traveled zone that girds the world, thousands of tourists, business men and others, touch at their hospitable shores, while Hawaii’s own

It has been often said, and is now an established fact, that "the essential public interest attaching to Hawaii grows out of its central position in the commerce of the Pacific Ocean. Honolulu, the capital city of the islands, with its safe and commodious harbor, is exactly in the track of all steamers sailing to Australasia from San Francisco, Puget Sound, or Alaska. Even more precisely is Honolulu in the direct route of one part of that enormous traffic from Atlantic to Pacific ports which eagerly awaits the completion of the Nicaragua Canal. All the trade with China and Japan from American ports on the Atlantic must take the Nicaragua route. Every ship from the Atlantic crossing the Pacific to Asia will naturally sight the Hawaiian Islands and every steamer will be likely to replenish her coal-bunkers at Honolulu. As may be seen by the map (on page —) Honolulu is the *only* cross-roads of the North-Pacific—and the North-Pacific will be the chief region of commerce. This port is wholly alone in its commanding position. It has absolutely no competitor. From the Marquesas to the Aleutian Islands, Hawaii is the only land in that tremendous ocean expanse west of America where a ship can call within a space of 4500 miles from San Francisco and 6200 from Nicaragua. Scarcely any where on the globe does there stretch so vast an expanse of ocean, absolutely devoid of land, as that which rolls unbroken by reef or islet between Hawaii and America. On the map referred to is indicated every islet in the North-Pacific that might be made available as a port of supply. There is also shown every existing islet or reef of any sort either eastward or northward of Honolulu,—that is, *none*. By the geographical necessities of the case everything centres at Honolulu, not merely as the most *convenient* port but as the *only* one. The favorable position of Honolulu will be materially enhanced by the absolute necessity of using the Hawaiian Islands as the intersecting point for telegraph cables across the Pacific. It is

obvious that all cables between Australia and the North American Pacific coast must make Honolulu a station."

But, lest the reader should tire of the particularizing of the beauties and advantages which one may find in



ANCIENT HAWAIIAN VILLAGE.

connection with this mid-ocean "Paradise of the Pacific," it may be well to proceed to the relation of other instructive matter and which follows.

A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The principal islands of the Hawaiian group are eight in number, viz: Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau and Kahoolawe. They are situated in the North-Pacific ocean, just within the tropic of Cancer, and are located between 18° and $54^{\circ} 22' 15''$, North lat. and $154^{\circ} 50'$, West long. The Hawaiians are supposed to be of Malaysian stock migrating from Farther India through Sumatra and Java to the Southern Pacific Islands, and from thence gradually spreading out to New Zealand, Samoa, Tahiti and other islands of the Pacific. Hon. Sanford B. Dole in an historical article entitled "Voyages of Ancient Hawaiians,"* writes:

"The ancient meles and legends mention the arrival of canoes at these islands a very long time ago, probably about the commencement of the Christian Era, and speak of other lands and things which were seen by the men who came in them, in the great ocean. * * * * Formerly the Hawaiians included the Island of Bolabola and other foreign countries under the one name Kahiki and thus, at this day, all who sail to foreign lands are called "Poe Holokahiki." * * * * The old Hawaiians often mention the land of dwarfs. Punaluu is reported to have brought one of these little men to Kau on Hawaii, and he lived at Moaula inland from Kopu, Wahanui also brought a pair of 'Siamese twins' from some country to Kauai, where they were seen by the Kauaians. * * * * These traditions and others of similar nature and the tradition of sending to Kahiki for chiefs when they were scarce among the Hawaiians show the wonderful skill of the ancient Hawaiians in navigation. The distance from Hawaii to Kahiki is over 3000 miles and that these daring men were able to track their way thither and back without compass, chart or quadrant, seems wholly incredible until explained by the light of similar and undeniable facts which show that the unlettered and barbarous races are often, when occasions demand, blessed with an instinct which in power and extent seems little short of direct inspiration."

* Hawaiian Club Papers, Boston, 1868.

In Captain Cook's account of his voyage, he remarks the similarity in manners and coincidence in language of the natives with those of the Society Islands, and in his journal the great navigator asks the question: "How shall we account for this nation (race?) having spread itself in so many detached islands, so widely separated



ANCIENT HAWAII. INTERIOR CHIEF'S HUT.

from each other, in every quarter of the Pacific ocean? We find it from New Zealand in the South to the Sandwich Islands in the North! And in another direction from Eastern Island to the New Hebrides! that is, over

an extent of 3600 miles North and South, and 5000 miles East and West!"

The latest proposition, or theory, advanced relative to the original settlement of the Islands is that by Mr. William Churchill, ex-American Consul-General at Samoa, a stated Polynesian student and authority and who, in a lecture before the Hawaiian Historical Society, in the Y. M. C. A in this city on November 22, 1897, said:

"Twenty-seven generations ago, a people called the Tongans made war upon the Samoans. In a battle the Tongans were defeated and some escaped to the hills, but others took to their canoes and journeyed to Hawaii and New Zealand producing the races now known as Maoris and Hawaiians."

Mr. Churchill was made an honorary member of the Society after the lecture. It is a grim irony of fate that in 1886-7 Hawaiians were banished from Samoa and are not permitted to reside there to this day.

While the islands were never considered as discovered until Captain Cook anchored at Waimea, Kauai, yet there is scarcely any doubt but that they had been seen by some of the early Spanish navigators, who, years before Cook's time, made annual voyages across the Pacific from Acapulco, Mexico, to Manila in the Phillipines. It is certain that the ancient Hawaiians had a tradition of several ships having been seen previous to the arrival of Cook and it is related that fourteen generations before the reign of Kamehameha, a ship was wrecked at South Kona, Hawaii, a little to the southward of Kealahakua and that the only survivors were the captain and his sister. These two reached the shore and sat with their heads bowed down for some time, apparently in grief. From this circumstance, the spot was named by the natives—"Kulou"—(to bow down) which name it bears to this day.

Professor W. D. Alexander, the Hawaiian historian, who has given much thought and research to the subject of the original discoverers of the islands says that:

"There is little doubt but that these islands were discovered by the Spanish navigator Juan Gaetano in the year 1555."

Captain James Cook, an English circumnavigator, made the second discovery of the islands on Sunday morning January 18, 1778, sighting and passing the Island of Oahu on that date, landing at Waimea, Kauai, on the afternoon of the 20th. He also visited and landed on the Island of Niihau during this month. He sailed away for the northwest coast of America in February, returning again to the islands, to Maui, in November. He voyaged to and around Hawaii finally anchoring in Kealakekua bay January 17, 1779. During his stay in Kealakekua, a period of eighteen days, the people refused any remuneration for supplies, even watering the vessels by bringing water from long distances. On the 4th of February the ships put to sea the natives whose resources had been severely taxed, were well pleased at their departure. On the next day Cook returned with his vessels to make some repairs and never left there alive being killed in an *emete* on Sunday February 14, 1779, and a suitably inscribed monument now marks the spot and tells the story to the visitor. Captain Cook gave the name "Sandwich" to the islands in honor of the Earl of Sandwich, but, even geographically, the group is now known as the "Hawaiian," after the largest island.

In 1786, the French navigator, La Perouse, visited the islands, landing at a point in Maui. La Perouse was afterwards killed by the savages of Navigator's Island. Trade in sandal-wood began now to call the attention of vessels from the northwest coast and many called into Hawaii, Maui and Kauai. Two English vessels, the *Queen Charlotte* and *King George*, commanded by Captains Dixon and Portlock, respectively, called in at Kealakekua bay, Hawaii, on the 26th of May, 1786, but soon sailed for the Island of Oahu, anchoring off Waialae under the shadow of Diamond Head, June 3d, of that year. Captain

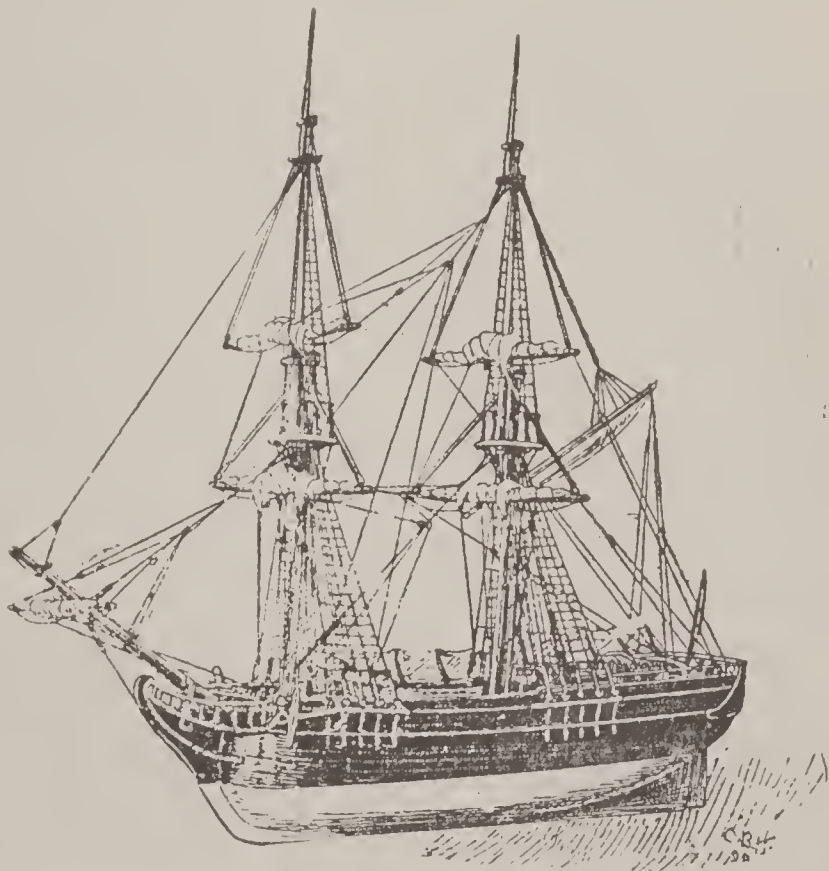
HAWAIIANS OFFERING PRESENTS TO CAPTAIN COOK.



George Vancouver made his first visit to Hawaii, March 2, 1792, and during that month touched at Waikiki, Oahu, and at Waimea, Kauai. Vancouver made a second visit in February, 1793, a third and final visit in January, 1794. Captain Mearea, a fur-trader, arrived in the snow* *Nootka*, at Waimea, Kauai, in August, 1787. On leaving in September for China, he took with him as a passenger to Canton, a high chief named Kaiana. Kaiana returned to his island home in the *Iphigenia*, Captain Douglass, landing at Kealakekua bay, December 29, 1788. Captain Metcalf, an American, in the snow *Eleanor*, visited the islands in 1789; in revenge for a theft and murder he killed a number of natives at Olowalu, Maui. The British storeship *Daedalus*, one of Vancouver's vessels, Lieutenant Hergest commander, arrived off Waimea, Oahu, May 7, 1792. Here Lieutenant Hergest and Astronomer Gooch were killed by natives. In November, 1794, the schooner *Jackal*, Captain Brown; sloop *Prince Lee Boo*, Captain Gordon; and sloop *Lady Washington*, Captain Hendrick, entered and anchored in the harbor of Honolulu. This harbor was discovered on the 21st (November) by Captain Brown he then naming it "Fairhaven." All of the Captains interfered in native troubles and within two months all three had met violent deaths. In February, 1796, the British sloop-of-war *Providence*, Captain Broughton, arrived at Waikiki, Oahu. This officer made the first survey of the harbor of Honolulu. Captain Broughton made a second visit in July, 1796, touching at Hawaii, Oahu, Kauai and Niihau. Marines from this vessel landed at Niihau and were massacred by the natives. This Captain Broughton introduced the grape-vine. Although strongly importuned by Kamehameha for ammunition and arms he refused to supply or sell. In October, 1796, the snow *Arthur*, Captain Henry Barber, visited Oahu. He sailed from Waikiki, Oahu, for Kauai, on October 31st, but the vessel was wrecked off the southwest of Oahu on a point

which is now known after the name of the Captain: "Barber's Point."

In 1815, the nucleus of a Russian colony was left at Waimea, Kauai, and a blockhouse and cannon were placed in position. Kamehameha ordered the Kauaian king to expel the Russians, but they left quietly, and soon returned to Alaska *via* Honolulu. Captain Kotzebue, of a Russian exploring expedition, arrived at Kailua,



THE SNOW "ARTHUR." WRECKED ON OAHU, 1796.

Hawaii, in December, 1816, and soon after went to Honolulu. Honors were shown him, a sham naval battle at Pearl Harbor, in which a number of chiefs took part, were viewed by him. He sailed away the middle of December the same year, exchanging in going out the first salute fired with the newly built fort at Honolulu.

In 1818, a band of pirates, under the leadership of a Britisher named Turner, arrived at Kealakekua bay. They had booty in great abundance, but the latter part of the same year, a Bunoes Ayres man-of-war, the *Argentina*, arrived in quest of them and being soon captured (by aid of the natives), the freebooters expiated their crimes by death on the sands of Waimea beach.

August, 1819, the French corvette *L'Uranie*, M. Freycinet. commander, called at Kawaihae, Hawaii, and then at Honolulu. During her stay the Chaplain, M. Abbe de Quelin, baptized, in the Roman Catholic faith, two high chiefs,—Kalanimoku and his brother, Boki. The *L'Uranie* sailed for Port Jackson, N. S. W., August 30th, 1819.

In the meantime, Kamehameha, the Conqueror, had died (May 8, 1819), at Kailua, Hawaii. In 1795, he had succeeded in conquering the group, thus uniting the country under one head and ruler. He was succeeded by his son, Liholiho, who became king under the title of Kamehameha II. Toward the close of the year 1819, Liholiho, long importuned by Kaahumanu, one of the queens of the Conqueror, broke many of the existing tabus and renounced idolatry. For this act, cause was made against him by a young chief, Kekauokalani, aided by the priests. Liholiho had, fortunately for himself, been enabled to purchase about \$11,000 worth of ammunition and muskets from an American trader, which proved most serviceable in the battle soon fought at Kuamoo (four miles north of Kohala) with victory to Liholiho.

On March 30, 1820, the first American Missionaries arrived from Boston, Mass., in the brig *Thaddeus*,* landing at Kailua, Hawaii. On the 18th of April they arrived in Honolulu. As Jarvis, the historian, tritely says: "they met a nation without a religion."

In December, 1820, the first whaleship, *Mary*, Captain

* This vessel was afterwards sold to Kamehameha II. for \$40,000.

Allen, arrived in Honolulu harbor and was soon followed by many others.

In 1821 vessels of another Russian exploring expedition visited ports on Kauai.

In 1822, in fulfillment of a promise made by Vancouver, the British Government had built and forwarded to the Hawaiian king a vessel named the *Prince Regent*. On



KAAHUMANU, QUEEN OF KAMEHAMEHA I.

this vessel, as passengers, came the first English (Episcopalian) ministers.

In April, 1823, the *Thames* Captain Clasby, of New Haven, Conn., arrived in Honolulu harbor with a second

deputation of American Missionaries. They found twenty-four vessels at anchor in the harbor and that a well-established trade was being carried on between the Phillipine Islands, China and the Northwest Coast of America.

From thence (1823) on there were many voyagers to the islands and there was a great increase in trade. The natives were apt at learning to read and write and advanced rapidly along the lines of civilization.

In 1827 three Roman Catholic priests became residents of Honolulu, celebrated their first mass July 14th and opened a small chapel in January, 1828—they were banished in 1831.

The first census was taken in 1832 and the population was given as 130,313.

Newspapers in the Hawaiian language were printed in 1834, but it was not until 1836 that an English paper was published.

In 1840 a school for the education of young chiefs was begun and in 1842 Oahu College was founded.

During these years and down to 1851 the Hawaiian Government was very frequently embroiled in foreign complications which threatened, several times, to result in the seizure of the islands by some one of the Great Powers. But, by the aid of good councillors and final, but tardy, acts of justice, the rocks blocking the course of the political path of Hawaii were, one after another, removed. [The reader who would desire more in detail the circumstances connected therewith is referred to the perusal of "A Brief History of the Hawaiian People by W. D. Alexander."]

The sun of prosperity was made to shine on Hawaii by the passage of a Treaty of Reciprocity, August, 1876, and by which the United States gave great assistance to her little neighbor in the mid-Pacific. To-day Hawaii stands amid the great commercial centres of the world.

Besides the marked change in the commercial prestige

a great change has occurred in the political history. Five of the royal line of Kamehameha followed each other, by right of succession, on the throne of Hawaii. In 1872 Kamehameha V died without appointing a successor and in accordance with the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box on January 1, 1873, the Legislature on January 8th elected Prince William C. Lunalilo, and he became the first elected Hawaiian king. Lunalilo reigned one year and twenty-five days, dying on February 3, 1874. Having failed to proclaim a successor, another election was held to close the existing interregnum and on February 12, 1874, nine days after the death of Lunalilo, the Legislature again met and elected David



HULA DANCERS.



AN EVIL GOD.

Kalakaua to reign. King Kalakaua reigned, until death called him, Jan. 20, 1891, a term of 16 years and 11 months. Kalakaua was succeeded by his sister, Princess Liliuokalani, who was regent at the time of his death. She took the throne on January 29th under the title of Queen Liliuokalani; Princess Victoria Kaiulani being named and duly proclaimed heir-presumptive. On January 17, 1893, by a revolution, Queen Liliuokalani was dethroned, the monarchical system set aside, and a Provisional Government established with four members as "Execu-

tive Council." A "Constitutional Convention," framed and adopted a constitution providing for a permanent form of government for the Hawaiian Islands under the name of the "Republic of Hawaii," and on July 4, 1894, the "Republic of Hawaii," with Hon. Sanford B. Dole as President, was publicly proclaimed and is the form of government now in existence.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLANDS.

In 1860 the Hawaiian Islands were, commercially, of little account. The principal export was a few thousand tons of sugar; the main source of income the furnishing of supplies to whaleships. In 1897 the foreign commerce of Hawaii will exceed \$5,000,000. Her foreign commerce is now carried on by regular lines of clipper packets running to New York, Boston, Liverpool, Bremen, Puget Sound and San Francisco. The islands have now first-class steamship communication with San Francisco, Vancouver, Australia, China, Japan and may, in the near future, connect with Tahiti. The total population in 1897 was about 110,000.

HAWAII is the largest island of the group and by its name the archipelago is universally known. The island is situated between $20^{\circ} 40'$, and $18^{\circ} 55'$, North lat., and 154.40 and 156.10° West long. It is 90 miles long and 74 miles in breadth, containing an area of 4210 square miles and has a population, by census of 1896, of 33,285. Hawaii presents the grandest scenery of any island in the group, and has an area of more than one and a half times all the other principal islands put together. It stands first in agricultural importance and its products are more varied than those of any other single island in the group. It contains the highest mountain of any island in the world and the two largest active volcanoes (Kilauea and Mauna Loa) on the globe are here found. The most striking feature of Hawaii is its world-renowned

volcano of Kilauea and the stupendous lava flows. The three great peaks on the Island of Hawaii,—Mauna Kea, 13,805 feet; Mauna Loa, 13,675 and Hualalai 8,275 can all be ascended without great difficulty. To the volcano the traveler has an excellent road, on which bicycle records have been made of late, to the very brink of this world-wonder and also has “all the comforts of a home”



ISLAND OF HAWAII.

in the excellently well kept Volcano House. Hawaii is 200 miles from Honolulu and is reached by steamers of the Wilder Steamship and the Inter-Island Steamship Companies.

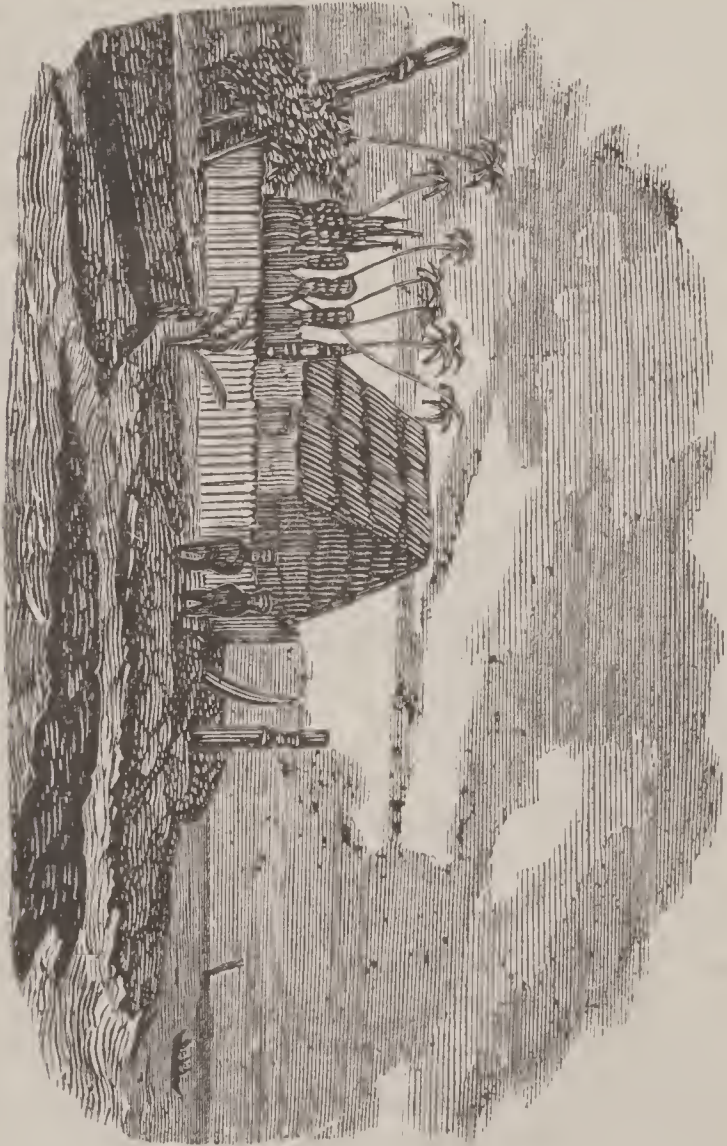
The principal town, (rapidly approaching towards a city.) of the Island of Hawaii, is Hilo: situated on Hilo.

or more properly "Byron's" bay. This is the point of debarkation for the volcano. In the immediate vicinity of the town are several interesting resorts all easily reached. Rainbow Falls in the Wailuku river and Akaka Falls in the Kolikoli river, 3 miles from Hilo, are both interesting, the water of the latter having an unbroken fall of over 500 feet. A trip to Cocoanut Island, situated in Hilo harbor, is pleasant and rides along the seashore are full of interest. Hilo is a go-ahead locality, churches and school-houses being particularly prominent, while, of late, the publication of two newspapers, the *Hilo Tribune* and *Hilo Herald*, aids the general progressiveness. This town exports and imports direct to and from San Francisco, and the increasing coffee industry bids fair to add largely to its present heavy exportation of sugar. The population of Hilo district is about 9,000. Other places of interest are: Mahukona, where there is a steamer-landing and a railroad 20 miles long; Waipio valley, celebrated for its scenery and the waterfall of Hiilawe, which drops 1,600 feet; Honokaa, close to thriving sugar plantations; Kaawaloa, where Captain Cook was killed and where a monument to his memory now stands; Kailua, a favorite residence of Kamehameha I and other Hawaiian kings; Honaunau, near which, in an excellent state of preservation, are the ruins of an ancient "city of refuge;" Kawaihae, from the beautiful bay of which may be seen the three mountain peaks: Olaa, near Hilo, a famous coffee district.

MAUI, the second island in area is to the northward of Hawaii. It is 48 miles long and 30 miles broad, and has an area of 760 square miles. It stands second in agricultural importance, the soil being very rich, and the water supply being well distributed and plentiful. In 1896, the island had a population of 17,726. The island is geographically divided into East and West. The physical conformation of the isthmus of Kula and the configuration of the two divisions of the island plainly establish the con

viction that Maui was formerly two islands. In its general outline Maui represents a human bust well defined. In West Maui is located the famous Iao Valley whose sides are formed of perpendicular walls 2000 and 3000

BURIAL PLACE, HONAFU, HAWAII.



feet high. Down the steep faces of these encircling walls pour hundreds of slender streams. These thread-like streams unite to form the Wailuku river whose waters, the native historians say, "ran with blood" in a great battle in 1790 when Kamehameha conquered the island.

In the middle of Iao Valley stands a remarkable, sharp, knife-like ridge rising to a height of 2000 feet. In East Maui is the famous Mountain Haleakala, 10,000 feet high the summit of which holds the greatest extinct crater in the world, being 28 miles in circumference, with a depth 2720 feet; area about 16½ miles! For solemn grandeur there is no scene like this elsewhere. The trip to Haleakala is an easy one. Maui is 72 miles from Honolulu and is reached by steamers of the Wilder and the Inter-Island Steamship Companies.

Lahaina is one of the first points of call on Maui of steamers from Honolulu. It was the ancient capital and at one time held the "palace of a king," (Kamohamha III.) In the old whaling days business were very brisk at Lahaina. The place has many interesting spots and viewed from the anchorage it is one of the most picturesque towns in the group. Towering above Lahaina at a distance of about two miles may be seen the Seminary of Lahainaluna. Kahului is the chief seaport and from thence a direct trade is carried on with San Francisco.—Wailuku is the chief town and is connected with Kahului by railway.—Spreckelsville, a short distance from Kahului, holds one of the largest sugar plantations and mills on the Islands.—Iao Valley is back of Wailuku and that place, as well as the path to the summit of Mountain Haleakala, may be reached from that town.—Ulupalakua, on the side of Haleakala, at about 2000 feet elevation, was formerly a sugar plantation owned by (deceased) Capt. James Makee. From the beginning, the Makee family spared no pains or expense to secure every flowering plant or tree brought to the island as well as to foster the growth of all native trees or plants of merit. Hundreds have been guests at "Rose Ranch" as Ulupalakua was then called. Mr. James L. Dowsett is the present owner and uses the estate for ranching purposes.

OAHU, the third island in size of the group, but the chief in population and prestige, is 46 miles long and 2½

miles in breadth, containing an area of 600 square miles. The island had, by the census of 1896, a total population of 40,205 people. In agricultural importance the island has stood fourth on the list, but the introducing of a line of railway into lands near the capital city of Honolulu and the great success attending development of several sugar industries newly started on the island, is causing an advance in its rank as a producer. The island has many places of interest aside from those connected with the capital and *entrepot*, Honolulu. There are two



MOLOKAI. LANAI. KAHOLAWE. MAUI.

mountain ranges on the island; one, the Koolau range, extending northwest to southeast along the eastern side of the island, the highest peaks of which are Konahuanui, 3,105 feet, and Lanihuli, 2,780 feet. The other range, the Waianae mountains, fringe the southwest coast. At the southeast end of the island is the well-known promontory Diamond Head (whose characteristics have been so graphically displayed in verse by Mrs. B. F. Dillingham) and on the west is "Barber's" point. On

Oahu, a short distance from Honolulu, is the famous Pali or precipice over which Kamehameha forced his rivals in a battle at that point. There are several large sugar plantations on Oahu and one, the Ewa Plantation and Mill, is one of the largest in the group. The Oahu Railway runs through the western portion of the island, coasting the proposed United States naval station at Pearl Harbor. A complete circuit of the island may be made by either car, horseback or bicycle.

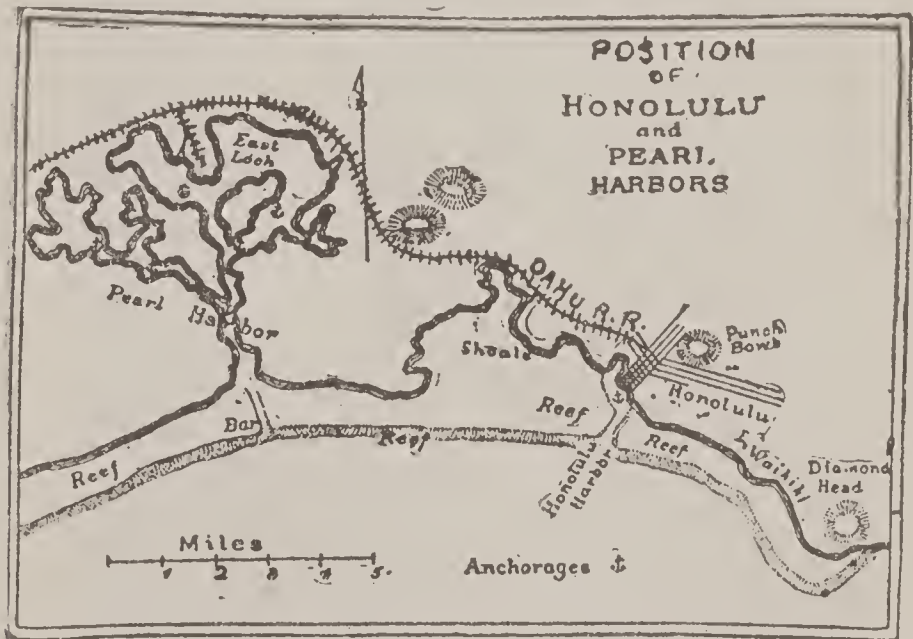
Honolulu, the capital city of the Hawaiian Islands, is on the Island of Oahu. It contains the most important of the government buildings and is the seat of govern-



ISLAND OF OAHU.

ment. Here five lines of the Pacific steamship companies land their passengers and freight, taking other passengers and freight from here to the East, South and West. Sailing vessels of all nations and from all countries land their freights at Honolulu. Five-sixths of the imports and exports of the group pass through this port. The general appearance of the city from the sea is misleading, no good view being obtainable of the business blocks from the sea-side. From the city-side, when at any high elevation, still less can be seen of the city on account of

it being "smothered" in foliage. Honolulu streets are lighted by electricity and every building, residence or office, of importance, is connected with an excellent telephone service. Here a visitor can have a "feast of nations" with his eyes in any street of the city. Outside of the city is the famous Nuuanu Pali, (precipice,) the scene of a great battle the victory in which made Kamehameha I. master of almost the entire group. The Waikiki beach, a famous bathing place, Punchbowl hill and the peak of Tantalus, are all objects of interest and



always visited. The population of Honolulu is 30,000. [For a more extended description of the city of Honolulu see article entitled "Honolulu the Hub of the "Paradise of the Pacific.""] "Near to the city of Honolulu lies the famed island bays of Pearl Harbor and which, in security, area and general convenience, belongs to the class of larger and better havens like New York and Rio de Janeiro. The entrance to Pearl Harbor is as yet closed to the passage of large vessels by coral obstruc-

tions in the outer passage through the barrier reef, one mile from shore. After passing this, vessels enter a kind of deep river, nearly half a mile wide, bordered by low coral bluffs. About two miles inland the river opens into wide lochs, which are separated by islands and peninsulas. In these lochs are about 1500 acres of water, from four to fifteen fathoms deep in many places and so close to the coral bluffs that the largest ship might have a plank placed to shore. There is every facility for building wharves at which hundreds of the largest



ISLANDS OF KAUAI AND NIIHAU.

steamers could lie at one time. The relation of Pearl Harbor to Honolulu may be seen on the map designated. The district is already united to Honolulu by the Oahu Railway being only seven miles from Honolulu post-office or twelve minutes by rail."

KAUAI is the fifth island in importance. It is situated between 21 degrees, 50 minutes, and 22.17 N. latitude, 150 degrees, 19 minutes, 150 degrees 47 minutes W. longitude. The island is 25 miles long, 24 miles in breadth,

and has an area of 590 square miles. The population in 1896 was 15,228. The shores of Kauai are bold and impressive in appearances, basaltic in their nature, in some

ANCIENT TEMPLE, WAIMEA, KAUAI.



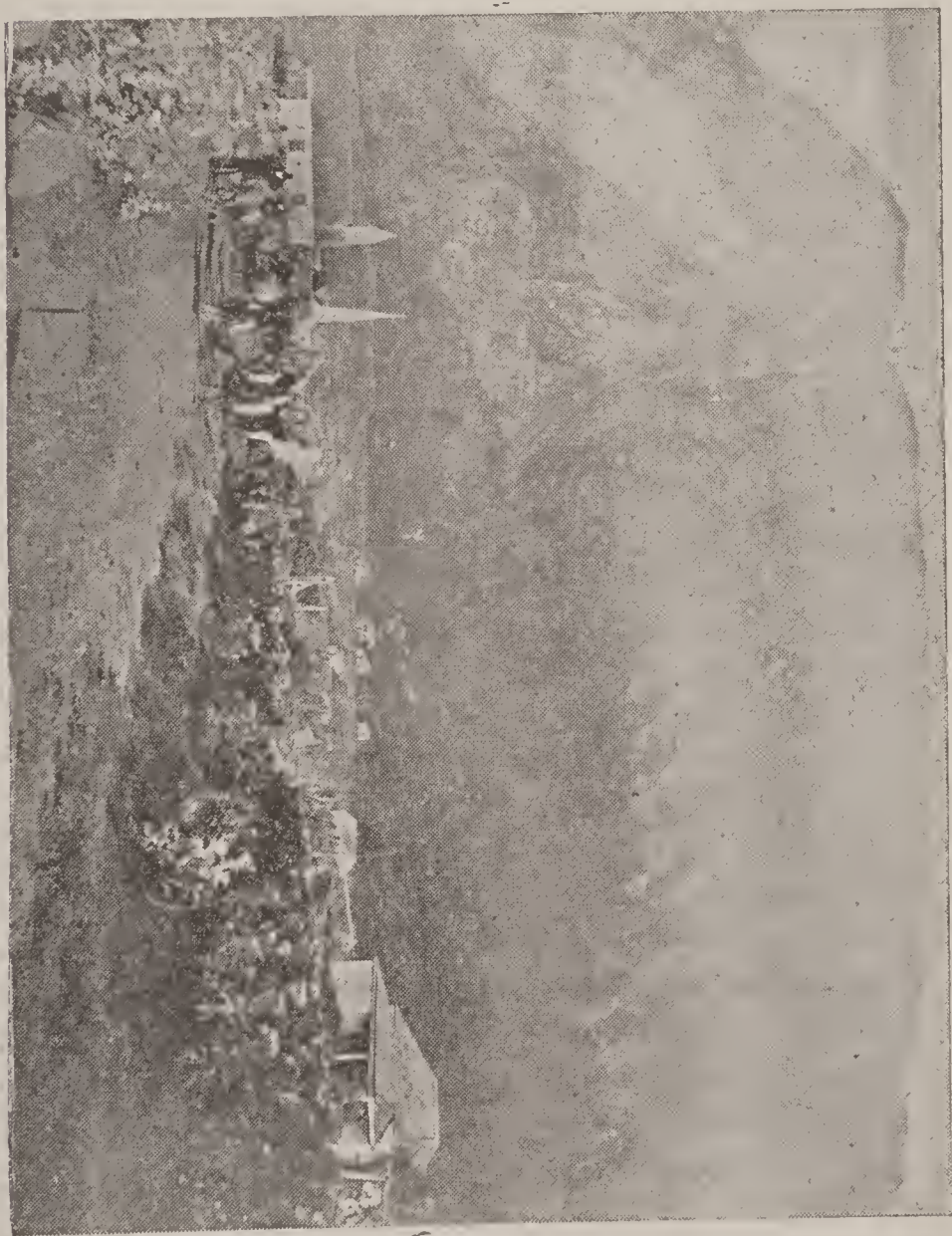
places forming a wall from the sea, and in others piles of ragged rocks. The location of the island is climatically excellent. It is the oldest island, its soil is deeper and there is more arable land. Kauai is a land associated

with a long race of kings, chiefs and warriors: with battles, victories, traditions and song. The entire island seems to have been formed by the successive eruptions of Mount Waialeale, the great central peak 6000 feet high. Two or three chains of mountains bisect the island. It is well watered by the Hanalei, Waimea and Wailua rivers. There are several sugar plantations on Kauai and one at Makaweli is the largest in the group. The principal ports are about 100 to 125 miles from Honolulu and are reached by steamers of the Inter-Island Company.

Lihue is the chief town of Kauai and has a population of 3425. It is situated about two miles inland, Nawiliwili being the landing place. From Nawiliwili the visitor can ride over an excellent road to the town. At Lihue the sittings of court are held. There is a large sugar plantation here, one of the oldest in the Islands, and also the extensive stock ranch of Senator W. H. Rice (a second Stanford.) For a ride full of beauty and interest one should land at Koloa and go thence to Lihue through the "Gap" in the chain of mountains which separate Koloa from Lihue. The district of Lihue is delightful and invigorating. The soil is rich, capable of producing every tropical vegetable as well as several specimens of foreign grain. Wailua, beyond Lihue, is located on either side of the river bearing its name. Here are the famous falls of Wailua most romantically located in the midst of a luxuriant forest. One comes upon them almost unaware and looks into a chasm 180 feet deep into which the Wailua river pours in one unbroken sheet. Wailua was formerly the property of Queen Deborah, the wife of King Kaumualii, the last king of Kauai. The Wailua river is associated with many traditions.—Mana, in the Waimea district, is the location of the wonderful "barking" sands, or as Miss Anna M. Paris, a writer of note, calls them, the "singing sands." At this place mirages are often seen.—The valley of Hanalei, as well

as of Hanapepe, are beautiful natural spots; Hanalei has, in addition, an extensive bay and several natural caves. It was at Hanalei that a silk-worm farm had successful

LEPER SETTLEMENT, MOLOKAI.*



existence for a while. Coffee and sugar are now the productions.—Makaweli has one of the largest sugar estates on the Islands.—Napali is a natural wonder which, for 20 miles, guards the coast of Kauai.

* MOLOKAI, "the land of precipices," as the Hawaiians call it, lies nearly east from Oahu and may be seen from there on a clear day. The island is forty miles long, 7 miles in breadth and has an area of 270 square miles. The steamers from San Francisco pass close to this island in coming to Honolulu. The population in 1896 was 2307. A portion of the windward side can only be approached from the sea. On the leeward side there is some fine grazing land. There being but four water courses on the island there are no large areas suitable for the cultivation of sugar cane although coffee is making marked progress in the leeward valleys. King Kamehameha V had an extensive grazing ranch on the western plateau and there he placed several deer sent him by friends. The deer have greatly increased and one of the pleasures of a visit to Molokai is a privileged (to be obtained) deer hunt. Molokai is 50 miles from Honolulu and is reached by Wilder Steamship Co.'s boats.

Kaunakakai is the chief landing place for steamers on Molokai and has a post-office, church, schools, etc. The population is very small and although the land is fertile lack of water prevents much cultivation. This place was formerly a resort of Kamehameha V. Kalaupapa, on the north side of the island, is the landing place for the leper settlement. It is a natural house of detention being guarded by precipices and sea. The settlement consists of the villages of Kalaupapa, Kalawao and Waikolu. From this latter place an excellent supply of fresh water is obtained; the long line of pipe, running alongside the sea sides of the precipices, were placed in position under the management of Mr. C. B. Wilson in 1887. The undertaking was arduous and very dangerous, and the successful accomplishment has brought much relief to

* The picture shows the main road to Kalawao, where the worst cases reside. To the left is the church built by Father Damien. On the right are the houses inhabited by the sick. The background shows the natural precipitous cliffs which encircle the land side of the settlement, and at the base of which runs the pipe line which brings water from Waikolu river, three miles away.

the sufferers at the settlements. Kalawao is where Father Damien lived and died and his tomb is there. A monument at Kalaupapa shows the appreciation of his labors by foreign friends. A band of devoted Sisters of Mercy are the attendants on the outcasts and the Board of Health use every means to alleviate the sufferings of these "wards of the nation."

LANAI is in $21^{\circ} 2'$ North lat. and $156^{\circ} 41'$ West long. It is 19 miles long, 10 miles in breadth and has an area of 100,000 acres. The principal industry is sheep-raising and wool. The population in 1896 was about 105. The island is very rarely visited, communication being had by schooner or occasionally by steamer; it is 58 miles from Honolulu.

NIHAU is situated in 21 degrees, 46 minutes North latitude, and 160 degrees, 4 minutes West longitude. It is noted for the primitive manners retained by the natives there in their style of life and living. The island has been leased by the Hawaiian Government to Messrs. Gay and Sinclair who are engaged in sheep-raising. It is necessary to obtain permission from the lessees to land or travel over the island. The principal industry is sheep-raising. Niihau is twenty miles distant from Kauai, with which communication is had by whaleboat and occasionally by steamer. It was formerly noted for the beautiful texture of the mats woven by the residents and also for the shells collected by divers. Two-thirds of Niihau consists of a low plain composed of an uplifted coral reef with matter washed down from the mountains. The population in 1896 was 164. It is 27 miles long, 7 miles wide, and has an area of 97 square miles. It is about 135 miles from Honolulu.

The other islands near to Honolulu are Kahoolawe and Kaula, neither are of importance nor interest. Laysan Island is a guano island and is leased by the government to the Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. Necker Island, an almost inaccessible rock, was formally annexed by the Govern-

ment in 1894. It was presumed to be liable to prove useful as a landing place for a Pacific cable from the coast of America to Australia. Of these and other islands which are also considered belonging to the Hawaiian group the following brief description is given:

NIHOA or Bird Island lies N. W. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. from Honolulu, 244 miles distant. It is a precipitous rock about 400 feet high, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and a half mile broad. Anchorage and landing off south side of the island.

a LAYSAN Island lies West by North $\frac{3}{4}$ North from Honolulu 808 miles. Low and sandy. 25 to 30 feet high: 3 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad. This is a guano island and is now under lease to the Hawaiian Fertilizer Co. of this city.

a GARDNER'S Island is West Northwest from Honolulu, distant 607 miles. Is merely two almost inaccessible rocks 200 feet high and about one-sixth of a mile in length. Fish are plentiful.

a LISCANSKY Island is West by North $\frac{3}{4}$ North from Honolulu, distant 922 miles; low, sandy, from 25 to 50 feet high. Is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long and in northern part about 1 mile wide. Fish, birds and seal are plentiful.

b OCEAN or Cure Island is West by North $\frac{3}{4}$ North from Honolulu, distant about 1800 miles from Honolulu. It is low and sandy and is about 3 miles long by half a mile wide at broadest part.

c NECKER Island lies West by North $\frac{3}{4}$ North from Honolulu, distant 403 miles. Is a precipitous rock, 300 feet high, 1 mile long, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. Landing possible only in good weather.

PALMYRA Island is in lat. $5^{\circ} 50'$ North; long. $161^{\circ} 53'$ West, and distant about 1100 miles southwest from Honolulu. It is composed of numerous islets and is about 10 miles in circumference. In the centre is a lagoon. The island is low and cocoanut trees is the only growth thereon. The island was taken possession of by Captain Z. Bent for Kamehameha IV in April, 1862. and subse-

quently proclaimed to be part of the Hawaiian domain.

a Possession taken by Captain John Paty in the name of Kamehameha IV, in May, 1857. Official notice, by publication, given August 29, 1857.

b Formal possession taken by Col. James H. Boyd on behalf of the Hawaiian Government, September 20, 1886.

c Possession taken in the name of the Republic of Hawaii by Captain James A. King (Minister of Interior) May 27, 1894.





DANCING GIRL, WITH DRUM AND GOURD.

W. C. PEACOCK & Co. Ltd

IMPORTERS

AND DEALERS IN

Fine Wines Liquors

Keep a Full and Assorted Stock of the

BEST BRANDS

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SOLE AGENTS FOR

“Canadian Club” Whiskey,

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“Cyrus Noble” Whisky,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Lowest Quotations for Shipments in Bond.

120 Merchant Street, Honolulu,

And Waianuenue Street, Hilo.

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⇒THE⇐
Royal Saloon and Annex

Corner Merchant and Nuuanu Sts.

WINES, SPIRITS AND SAMPLE ROOMS



COOL, SPARKLING

☼ **LAGER** ☼ **BEER** ☼

ALWAYS ON DRAUGHT.

THE BEST BRANDS OF

Wines and Liquors

ARE SERVED TO PATRONS.



The Royal Annex Sample Rooms

Have been specially arranged for the reception
and comfort of Transient Guests

Straight Goods, Courteous Treatment.



☉ **Mixed Drinks a Specialty.** ☉

H. V. TREVENEN, MANAGER.

A Trip to Hawaii.

"Now if you love the southern sea,
And pleasant summer weather,
Come, let us mount this gallant ship,
And sail away together."

—William Horrell.

With the magnificent steamers now running between the Pacific Coast, traveling between San Francisco, Vancouver and Honolulu is made very easy. One of the steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Co., the *Australia*, Capt. H. C. Houdlette, is engaged specially between San Francisco and the Islands. Arriving in Honolulu the seventh day out from San Francisco the *Australia* remains in port here a week, giving tourists ample time to visit all the points of interest in and around Honolulu, also to take a trip over the Oahu R. R. and make a circuit of the island. By staying over a trip the world-renown active crater of Kilauea, and Captain Cook's monument, both on Hawaii; the vast extinct crater of Haleakala, Spreckelsville plantation, the famed Iao valley on Maui; and the "Garden Island" of Kauai may all be visited. One, well versed in the advantages and disadvantages of a "Trip to Hawaii," who has been an extensive traveler himself, has written, that:

"Ever since the days when Mark Twain's 'Roughing It,' supplemented later by Charles Warren Stoddard's 'Lazy Letters from Low Latitudes,' first advertised extensively to the American public the delights of the Hawaiian trip, there has been an increasing stream of tourist travel. And this has been in the face of troublous times, politically, on the islands. With the establishment of a stable government, the tide of tourist travel has begun to set more strongly than ever towards the isles of the West for the eyes of the whole world have been turned, as never before, in that direction. And truly the

trip is an attractive one. The Pacific Slope has become the resort of a very large number of wealthy Americans who flee from the extremes of heat and cold of the rest of the country. These people have thought little of taking a run across the Atlantic and here they find a cheaper and pleasanter sea voyage offered them with a brand new and exceeding attractive experience at the end of it. There is but one Pacific ocean, but one Hawaiian group. To sail for a week over the calm blue waters of the one and to luxuriate in the tropical beauty of the other are pleasures not to be duplicated the world over.

“Hawaii attracts all classes, those that love the *dolce far niente* of life in a warm climate and abundant vegetation, bright flowers and luscious fruits, may well seek this garden spot where they may lazily swing their hammocks beneath the vine-covered porches at Waikiki and watch the long rollers of the great ocean break in rhythmic regularity on the shining sands. Those that love adventure and active exercise may find it in perfection in the Volcano trips, where they may stand and watch the great sea of cloud gather and billow and break in the giant cup of Haleakala or may venture down into the pit at Kilauea into the very portals of the ‘House Everlasting.’ Strange cultures will attract the visitor; coffee and sugar plantations, rice and taro patches, and the groves of bananas and pineapples. He will be made welcome by the people if he shows himself friendly. A *luau* will be given in his honor when all the guests will be decked with fragrant flowers, and poi, squid and fish baked in *tī*-leaves, and the fatted poi-dog will be set before him. In Honolulu and the other towns he will find congenial and intellectual companionships and have a chance to study, at first hand, the beginnings and evolutions of a Christian civilization second to none.”



HONOLULU, The "Hub" of the Pacific.

"Moonlight—music—Honolulu!
On my heart thy radiance gleams.
Land of loveliness unending,
Land of beauty—land of dreams."

—*May F. Coolidge.*

The city of Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, is the commercial and political capital of the Hawaiian Islands. The population by the census of 1896 is computed at over 29,920 and the site built upon exceeds four square miles. Honolulu has a larger population than any city of California excepting San Francisco, San Jose, Los Angeles and Oakland. It has a more extensive shipping trade than any port on the Pacific coast of North or South America, excepting San Francisco alone, and its harbor is superior to any of those ports in easy accessibility, calmness of the inside waters, natural facilities for loading and unloading vessels, including a marine railway, and centrality of position for future possibilities of increase in foreign shipping trade and transshipments. There is no other tropical city in the world that can compare with Honolulu in natural and artistic beauty. Liberal appropriations of money have been made by each successive government for purpose of local improvement, and private enterprise has been also exerted to a most unusual extent in the erection of large and handsome villa residences, embowered in a tropical luxuriance of ornamental trees and flowering shrubbery. Less than forty years ago Honolulu was an inconsiderable provincial town, with wooden buildings, dirt roads, no street lights, no street railways, no hacks and of limited society.

To-day it is a city of nearly 30,000 inhabitants, well-kept public buildings, miles of macadamized streets, lighted by electricity, about twenty miles of street railway,



HONOLULU HARBOR.

thirteen hundred telephones, three hundred hacks, an excellently equipped and most comfortable theatre equal in scenic properties and spectacular appliances to the

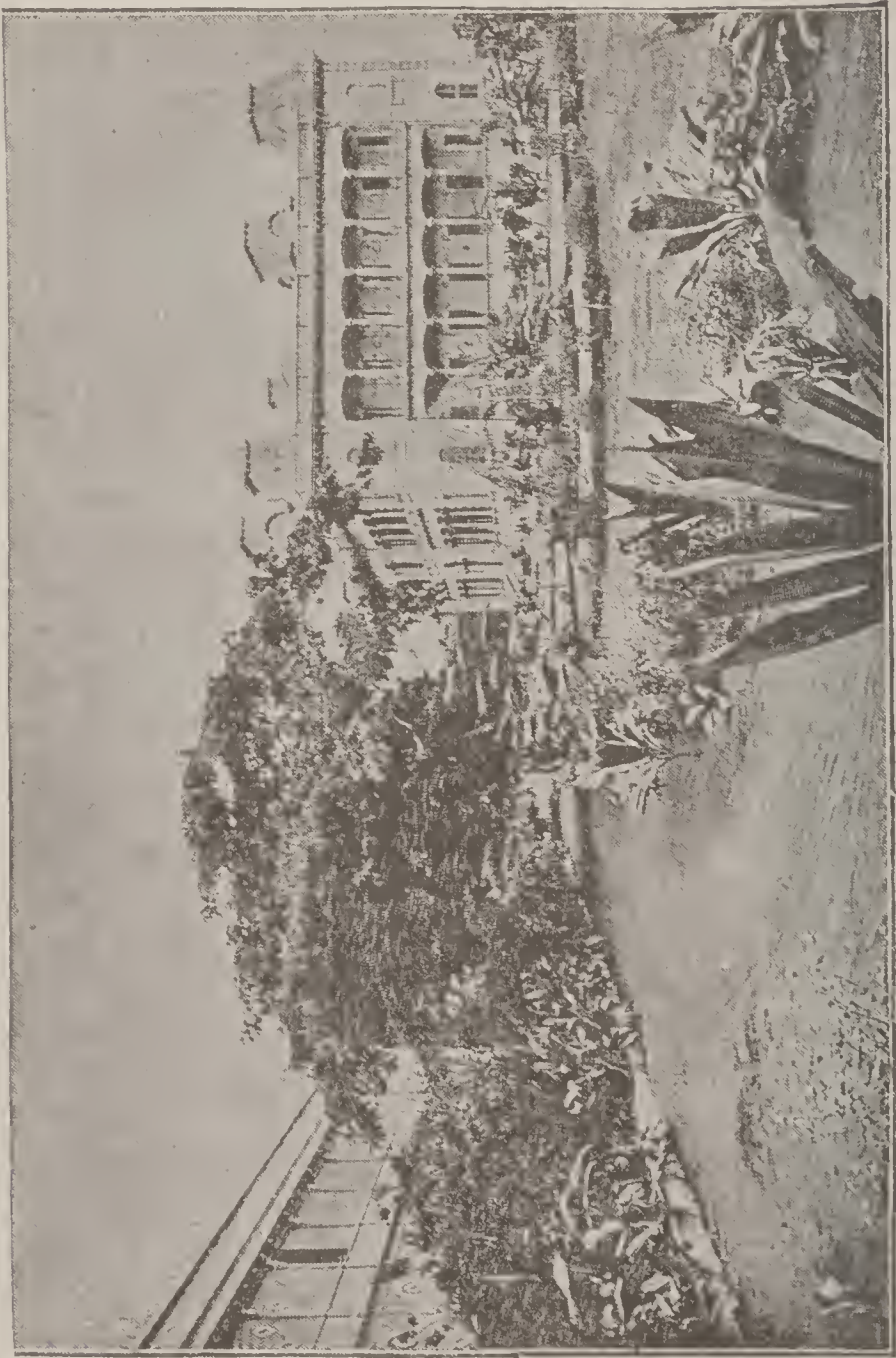
most modern, and surpassing many of such in Boston, New York or San Francisco. A steam railway, with palace cars, running along the coast line for nearly forty miles and an educated and cultivated society. The possibilities of the capital city of the "Paradise of the Pacific" and vicinity, in the line of advancement in tangible prosperity are great, all appearances indicate that Honolulu will, in the near future, be the great distributing port in the Pacific.

In and about Honolulu are many things to be seen which are both interesting and amusing. A month could be well spent but it is supposed that the visitor lacks time so we will speed along quickly. One of the many ways to "do" Honolulu is to take an afternoon walk. Of course we start from the Hawaiian Hotel, for, even if we are not guests, we will visit the well-kept grounds and view the pavilion, which is fairy-land at night, and in which the evening concerts are given; from thence we journey to the

PRINCIPAL POINTS OF INTEREST.

THE EXECUTIVE BUILDING, formerly the Iolani Palace, is located on Richards street, diagonally across from the Hotel, and with its grounds occupy the block between Richards, Likelike, Hotel and King. The foundation stone was laid Dec. 31, 1878, with masonic ceremonies, the then king (Kalakaua) being an ardent Mason. The building was completed in 1883 and cost about \$500,000. It is now occupied for business purposes, in the upper portion by the President and Cabinet of the Republic and contains the offices of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Interior, Attorney-General and Auditor-General. The halls used by the Senate and House of Representatives are also located in the building. The lower portion of the building, the basement, is occupied by the soldiers of the regular army as their quarters. At the rear and to

the left of the Executive Building is the Headquarters of the National Guard of Hawaii, Col. J. H. Fisher



EXECUTIVE BUILDING AND MILITARY HEADQUARTERS.

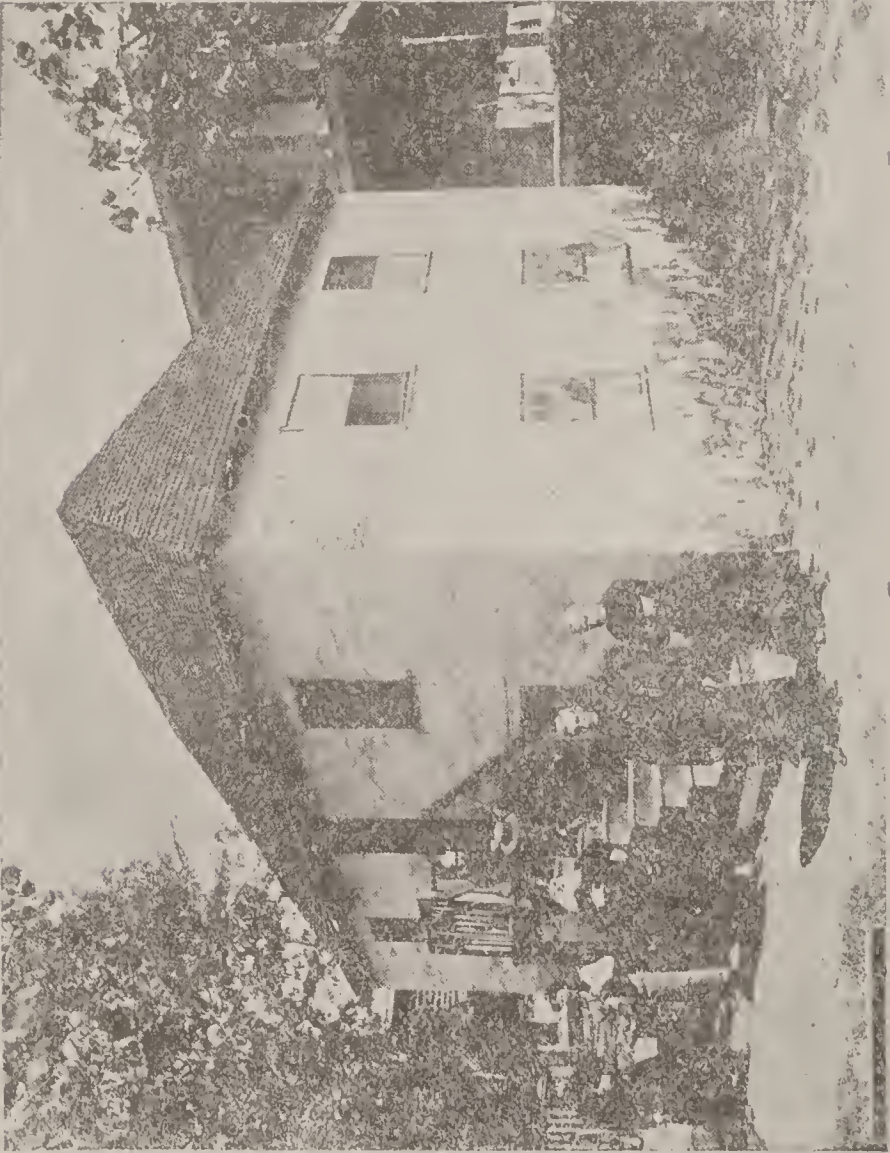
commanding. There is no prohibition to entering the grounds or upper portion of the main building, and a

proper request will very probably obtain permission to visit otherwise restricted portions. In the southwest end of the grounds is a portion of the pavilion in which King Kalakaua and Queen Kapiolani were crowned during the memorable coronation services in 1883. Concerts are given in the pavilion occasionally by the Hawaiian Band. When the Senate is in session the flag of the Republic flies from the flagstaff on the central tower and sometimes on other State occasions. The grounds are well laid out and very well kept. In the "Headquarters," above mentioned, is also the room of the "Officers' Club," an organization composed of members of the Cabinet and all military officers connected with the formation of the Republic. Officers of any army or navy are always welcome visitors to the Club, *entre* being regularly obtained by correspondence with the secretary.

THE STATUE OF KAMEHAMEHA I. is in the grounds of the Judiciary Building across King street from the Executive Building. The statue is made of bronze and shows the Conqueror with his famous feather cloak, leaning on a spear, with the right arm extended and hand bent upwards in the act of bidding "welcome." This statue is a replica of an original which was for a time lying at the bottom of the sea at Falkland Islands. Later the original was recovered and it was forwarded to Kohala where it now rests. On the sides of the pedestal which form the base are relief casts of noted events in the life of Kamehameha, viz.: 1, Appearance of Capt. Cook's vessels. 2, Cook landing at Kealakekua bay. 3, Kamehameha's prowess as a spear-catcher. 4, the chief viewing his war canoes. The statue was unveiled by King Kalakaua in 1884. It was moulded by David R. Gould, a Boston sculptor.

THE JUDICIARY BUILDING, formerly known as Aliiolani Hale (House of the Chiefs), is directly before us. The upper floor is occupied by the Supreme Court room, the

chambers of the Chief Justice Judd, Associate Judges Whiting and Frear, and Judges Perry and Stanley of the Circuit Court. There is also an extensive and well



ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION CHURCH, 1827.

selected Law Library on this same floor. The room of Chief Clerk Henry Smith is situated off the Supreme Court room. On the lower floor are the offices of the

Department of Education, Board of Health, Tax Assessor, Oahu, Chinese Permit Bureau, Land Office, Registrar of Conveyances, Secretaries of Election, Immigration and Agriculture and Superintendent of Census. The building has a central clock tower and is quite roomy although somewhat dilapidated in appearance. In the Board of Health rooms and the Supreme Court room are valuable paintings of olden chiefs and modern high personages.

KAPUAIWA BUILDING is to the left and rear of the Judiciary Building. It was built in 1886. Over the entrance may be seen the favorite motto of King Kalakaua, viz., *Hoola Lahui*, i.e., "Increase the Nation." This building contains the offices of the Water Works, Public Works, Surveyor-General and Road Supervisor.

HAWAIIAN OPERA HOUSE, is a building to the right of the Kamehameha statue, on King street, lately erected through the public spiritedness of Messrs. W. G. Irwin, of Honolulu, and John D. and A. B. Spreckels, of San Francisco. A building originally erected in 1879 at a cost of \$75,000 was destroyed by fire (incendiary) in 1893 and this one has been since placed in position at a greatly increased cost. The interior is elegantly fitted up with every convenience, and there is a full stock of "up-to-date" scenery, including a new drop curtain, painted by the well-known American artist, Mr. William T. Porter, and is a work of art rarely seen inside of a theatre. The stage is sixty feet wide by thirty-four deep and forty high. Electricity is the only lighting medium. The seating capacity is about 1000. Robert Abrams, of the Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco, had the supervision of the stage arrangement of the stage machinery, traps, etc. This new house was opened to the public on the November 7, 1897, the performance being the oper of *Il Trovatore*, a local cancatrice, Mrs. Annis Montague Turner, (nee Cooke) in the leading role.

KAWAIAHAO CHURCH, once familiarly known as the "Stone Church," is the large square solid-looking building to the east of the Judiciary building. It is easily recognizable by its square clock-tower. This is the first church built in Hawaii. The idea of erecting a permanent and commodious house of worship for the First Native Church in Honolulu originated with Kalaimoku, the chief in rank next to Kaahumanu who was then regent. This was in 1825. Originally a thatched building 175 feet long and eighty wide occupied the grounds until 1838, when the corner stone of the present church was laid. Native masons only were employed and they refused all pay. Foreign carpenters were employed to frame and put on the roof. The coral stone was cut from the harbor reef and brought by relays of men under direction of the chiefs. It took a little over five years to complete at an estimated cost of \$30,000. All the labor of the people was given voluntarily, and when the building was finished it was devoid of debt. It will accommodate 3000 people, and is one of the landmarks seen plainly from the sea. A fine organ and excellent choir of native voices may be heard at the services. Rev. H. H. Parker is the pastor.

Attached to the grounds of this notable church is a no less notable God's acre, in the confines of which sleep many an one identified with Hawaiian progress. At the entrance, in an enclosed plot, is the TOMB OF KING LUNALILO, who died of consumption on the 3d of February, 1874, and was here buried. A nobler monument to Lunalilo's name exists in the Lunalilo Home for aged and indigent Hawaiians (described elsewhere) and which was established and exists through his bounty. Set on the walls of the church, on either side the entrance, are marble entablatures to the memories of Rev. Hiram Bingham, the first pastor, and David Douglas, an English naturalist.

THE QUEEN EMMA HOSPITAL. This institution, a short walk away from Kawaiahao church, is a lasting monument to the memory of Kamehameha IV and his noble lady, Queen Emma. It is situated in a large and spacious park on Punchbowl. Hawaiians are admitted here free of charge but foreigners have to pay from 75 cents to \$3.00 per day according to desire and ability. The grounds are beautifully laid out, magnificent palms lining the avenues to the Hospital. The main entrance is from Punchbowl street, and all visitors should call at the office before walking about the building.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH, (Congregational). This, the most fashionable church of the city of Honolulu, is located on the southwest corner of Richards and Beretania streets, a short distance from the Hotel. The building is of late completion and is most modern in its structure and appliances, all of the master-minds of Honolulu being engaged in the details of construction. The corner-stone was laid in June, 1891, and opened for services December 4, 1892; the cost to completion was in the neighborhood of \$130,000. The congregation is composed of a jointure between the members of the old Seamen's Bethel, of which Father Damon was pastor, organized in 1842, and of the "Fort Street Church," organized in 1852. The later coalition was made in 1887. The church is supplied with an expensive organ and a special choir of excellently trained voices. Douglas P. Birnie, of Boston, is the present pastor. Strangers are always welcome at the services.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ROOMS is a two-story brick building and is diagonally across from the Hotel, on the corner of Alakea and Hotel streets, almost opposite the Honolulu Library and Reading Rooms. The Association rooms are all bright and airy. On the lower floor is the office, a reception room and the reading room. Down in the depths, as an annex, is a well-equipped gymnasium. On the upper floors is a large



CENTRAL UNION CHURCH.

audience hall, and side rooms used for teaching purposes. The rooms are open from 8 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. and admission is free.

THE HONOLULU LIBRARY AND READING ROOM is opposite the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., on the northwest corner of Alakea and Hotel streets. The building is one story, brick, but is built with a view to make the best possible use of space. Works on the Islands are plentiful, as well as books on all subjects. It has been a rule to permit strangers, or occasional comers, the use of the room and papers free although there is a subscription charge. The Library is open from 9:30 A. M. to 10 P. M. every day, Sundays not excepted. The Historical Society has a library situated here, information regarding which as well as other "Library" matters will be cheerfully given by the librarian, Miss Burbank.

THE PUBLIC MARKET, situated at the foot of Alakea street, is well worthy a visit. Here may be seen, especially on Saturday afternoons, a large crowd of Hawaiians who, whether they buy or not, serve to add interest to a very busy scene. On the tables are spread out many denizens of Hawaiian waters which will be both new and strange to the foreign visitor. The crowd, although at times boisterous, is always good natured, and the life displayed is a contrast to the usual placitude of Hawaiian manners.

THE SAILOR'S HOME is located on Halekauwila street, within a stone's throw of the Public Market. The building is of brick and is a modern "up-to-date" safe harbor for "poor Jack" while drifting about on shore. The excellent accommodations and cheapness of rates causes higher officers of vessels to seek its shelter. Of late years the character and manner of conduct of the Home have advanced to a degree that warrants many local residents making it their home.

From the Sailor's Home it is a very easy matter to take a walk by the wharves towards the Custom House

situated near the junction of Fort street and the Esplanade. One passes en route the steamer landings of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, Canadian-Pacific, Wilder's (Volcano), Inter-Island, and, opposite the Custom House, that of the Oceanic S. S. Co.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE is at the lower end of Fort street. A two-story building with several adjuncts for storage, appraising, etc. The office of the Collector-General (at present F. B. McStocker) and other business offices are situated in the upper portion of the building on the corner of Fort and Allen streets. The office of the Port Surveyor, G. C. Stratemeyer, is on the Oceanic Dock.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE is situated on the N.E. corner of Merchant and Bethel streets. It is open daily from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. except on Sundays when the office is only opened from 7 to 8 A.M. to deliver island mails of late arrivals. The office is closed to business on all other Sundays and Hawaiian holidays. Every effort is made by the present officials to accommodate the general public and causes for complaint if presented to Postmaster General Oat will be carefully considered. There are windows of general delivery for men and for ladies; office for sale of revenue and postage stamps, money orders and postal savings deposits. Letters for countries within the Universal Postal Union are only liable to such rates, as Hawaii is a member of the Union. Full and complete information relative to rates on Money Orders, Inter-Island and South Seas postage, Parcel Post, etc., will be cheerfully supplied, and also pamphlets showing the rules, regulations and advantages of depositing savings in the Postal Savings Bank. Mr. L. T. Kenake, who has charge of the distributing department, is generally the one of the officials who has the most dealings with the general public; he may be found, on enquiry, at the Delivery window. The present Postmaster is progressive to a great degree and improved mail facilities with the other islands have been a result. Extra accommodations

for the local public are projected, and includes a change of front and increased number of letter boxes.

THE POLICE STATION and headquarters of the Marshal of the Republic (the chief of police) is diagonally across from the Post Office, on Merchant street, and the offices occupy the first floor of the building. Down in the depths are the dungeons, for law-breakers, but they are far beyond those of any other city in neatness, ventilation and solidity. Arthur M. Brown is the present marshal, and although quite young in years, he has shown excellent judgment and ability. R. W. Hitchcock is Deputy-Marshal, and Capt. Robert Parker, who is noted for holding the Palace during one of the rebellions, is acting chief of police.

THE DISTRICT COURT, (as the Police Court is called here,) is located in the upper portion of the Police Station building and is presided over by W. L. Wilcox, Esq., C. F. Peterson being a deputy judge. This is a place of much interest to a stranger as he can here listen to nearly all languages spoken in the course of almost any day's proceedings. Judge Wilcox is known as an able Hawaiian interpreter having been such at the legislative sessions for over twenty years past. He obtained a pleasurable notoriety in 1886 during a heated debate in the legislature, in compelling one of the Cabinet Ministers of the king to keep his seat by telling him "hold on a while until I have translated." Judge Wilcox is also noted as a yachtsman of nerve and ability, and the winner of many well-sailed races.

KAUMAKAPILI CHURCH, (Congregational,) is situated at the west end of Beretania street, near Maunakea. It may be easily seen and distinguished from almost any part of the city or harbor by the two tall cone-shaped towers which surmount the main building. The original was an adobe building and was dedicated in 1838 with Rev. Lowell Smith as pastor. During Mr. Smith's pastorate the congregation was numerous and, for

Hawaiians, a very staunch one. The present building, which is of brick, was commenced in 1882 and was finished in 1885, Rev. Timoteo now being pastor. The church possesses the only chime of bells in the city, but they



THE HAWAIIAN HOTEL.

are only rarely played on ; it also has a magnificent organ.

HIGH SCHOOL. Is located on Emma street opposite Emma Square and is one of the finest specimens of architecture in the city. The building was originally erected



THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN HOTEL

Honolulu, H. I.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL has enjoyed, in the past, the Patronage of **Tourists** from all Portions of the World and who have made Honolulu a Stopping Place. It is known to its patrons and the general public as

One of the Most Delightfully Situated Hotels

IN THE WORLD.

It is in the Middle of Grounds which Produce a Wealth of

→ **TROPICAL TREES AND VEGETATION** ←

And is Away from the Bustle and Noise
of the City Life.

✕ **GUESTS RECEIVE COURTEOUS ATTENTION** ✕

— And Treatment. —

THOS. K. JAMES,

Telephone No. 3.

Manager.




The Royal Hawaiian Hotel is now under the direct management of Mr. Thomas K. James, well and favorably known in connection with hotel management on the Continent, in Japan, and lately in the United States. Since the advent of Manager James, and under his direction, the interior arrangements have been added to and made more comfortable for guests. The entire establishment has been renovated and artists in painting and decorative house-furnishings have aided in perfecting the plans of Manager James for a most modern, "up-to-date" Hotel, in the Capital City of the Mid-Pacific.

The patrons of the Hotel have many advantages: The rooms and annexed charming cottages are large and well ventilated. The table is supplied, always, with the best of fare. Both Hotel and Cottages are supplied direct from the Hotel's own Artesian well which gives an ample supply of pure, sparkling and cool water. Electric bells and electric lights are placed in each room. The Office has a telephone for the free use of guests, by which messages may be sent to any part of the city.

Band concerts in honor of arriving and departing steamer guests are given, with other special concerts, several times every month, and the beautiful Band-stand, picturesquely situated, presents a veritable fairy-land appearance when lighted, by electricity, at night. All the above are advantages which are possessed by patrons of **The Royal Hawaiian Hotel.**

Under the present able management the establishment will continue as a Model Family Hotel a reputation it now enjoys and most justly merits.

 Correspondence with intending travelers solicited.
Address.

THOMAS K. JAMES,
Manager Hawaiian Hotel.

HONOLULU, H. I.

as a residence for Princess Ruth Keelikolani, a chiefess who died in 1883. After but short occupancy by Princess Ruth the building, by her death, became the property of the wife of C. R. Bishop, and eventually became the property of the Hawaiian Government by purchase. The insignia of royalty still ornaments the vane.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL (Episcopal) is located in a large and well laid-out lot of land lying between Emma Square and Beretania street: entrance may be had from either street. The land was a present from Kamehameha IV. to the Anglican Mission then represented here by the first Bishop of Honolulu, the Rev. T. Nettleship Staley, who was consecrated in Westminster Abbey 15th December, 1861, arriving in Honolulu October 11th, 1862. The corner stone of the Cathedral was laid in 1867 by Kamehameha V. and the church was named "St. Andrew's" from the fact of Kamehameha the IV. having died on the festival of that saint. Of late, successful efforts have been made to complete the building. The present Bishop of Honolulu, Rev. Alfred Willis, is absent in England, Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, a very popular pastor, is temporarily in charge.

EMMA SQUARE is on Emma street a short distance from Beretania street a little above the Anglican Cathedral and nearly opposite the High School building. The Hawaiian band give open air concerts here every Monday evenings and Saturday afternoons.

NOTRE DAME DE PAIX, (Our Lady of Peace,) Cathedral, (Roman Catholic) may be seen on the way back to the Hotel, it is situated on Fort street, near Beretania. The foundation stone was laid on the 8th of August, 1840, but it was several years after before Mass was celebrated therein. The Cathedral has always had large congregations and the Bishop and clergy have been assiduous in their religious duties. Services are according to the practice of the Roman church but sermons are given in English, Hawaiian and Portuguese. Visitors are always

welcome at the Mission and will be well received by the Bishop or his coadjutors, Fathers Leonor, Clement, Valentin or Matthias. On certain holydays the services and music are grand and imposing.



HONOLULU FROM PUNCHBOWL HILL.

The site as well as house pictured on page 40 were presented by the Chief Boki to Father Batchelot in 1837. The building no longer exists but a neat monument commemorative of the fact has been erected over the altar

space and may now be seen in the Cathedral yard. In the picture, the person on the left in the foreground is the present Bishop of Panopolis, Rt. Rev. Father Gulistan. On the northeast side of the entrance, from Fort street, is a notable tree (which has been carefully enclosed by Father Valentin) and which bears an inscription "First algeroba tree of the Hawaiian Islands, imported and planted by Father Batchelot in 1837."

All places of note within easy distance of the Hotel have now been described and to get to those other points of which a description follows, the use of hack, tramcar or bicycle is advisable.

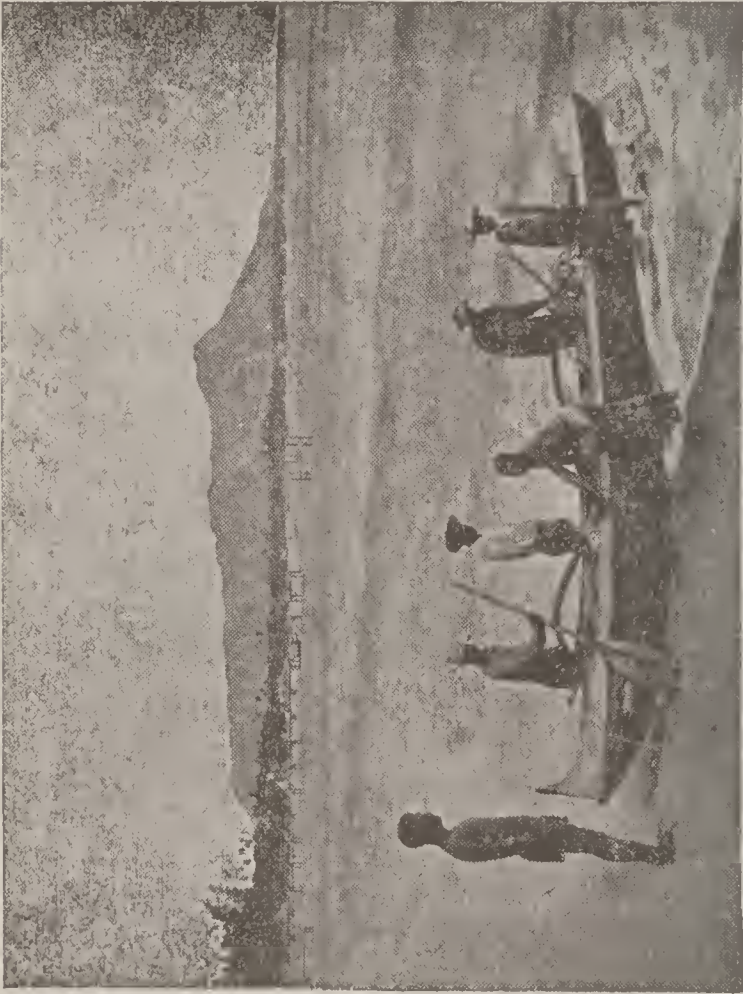
PUNCHBOWL HILL, which is situated directly back of the Hotel, is an extinct volcano which has long been quiescent. The physical characteristics closely resemble those of Diamond Head. From the top of Punchbowl a fine panoramic view of Honolulu may be obtained. Hundreds of taro patches meet the eye. The town heavily embowered with trees shows but little of its public buildings, churches, private dwellings or narrow streets. The harbor, however, with the naval and merchant vessels, and the distant Quarantine grounds, are all in full view, as is also the Pacific, from Diamond Head to Barber's Point. A well-kept carriage road leads from the base to the summit of the Hill; the total length of the road is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The highest point is nearly 490 feet.

LUNALILO HOME, of which an excellent view may be had from the eastern side of Punchbowl Hill, is situated on Lunalilo street. It is a beneficent institution supported by funds from the estate of King Lunalilo. The object of the institution is to provide a home for aged indigent Hawaiians. From the observatory an excellent view may be had of Punchbowl.

THE MATERNITY HOME is located on Makiki street, and is an Hawaiian institution for the benefit particularly of Hawaiian females. It is a well-conducted establishment and has been productive already of much good.

The Home is the result of the interest taken by Queen Dowager Kapiolani and other Hawaiian ladies.

MANOA VALLEY now claims attention as it is one of the points of interest which should be visited. It is reached by a good carriage road leading back of the



WAIKIKI BEACH AND DIAMOND HEAD.

Oahu College grounds. The visitor will be both surprised and pleased with the manner in which the beauties of the valley burst upon his view. Manoa valley is replete with historic interest and the groves, rocks and streams abound with traditions. Here dwelt a famous princess, Kahalaopuna; in the tangled bushes near Puupuu may

be seen the fallen walls of an heiau (temple) which was said to have been the work of pigmy Menchunes. Yonder is the remains of the old fort of Kūkaoe and there lie the ruins of the residence where the noted Kaahumanu, Queen of Kamehameha I., died. During the last uprising, in 1895, the Hawaiians were reported to have made a stand at the head of the Valley and that hundreds were killed. That story was disproved and the quietude of the valley is now only disturbed by the roar of the beautiful waterfall at its head. Makiki and Palolo valleys are close to and are well worthy a visit.

THE WAIKIKI ROAD, as the south-easterly extension of King street is called, is the grand drive-way of Honolulu being the only means (at present) by which one can get to or from the scenes of interest along the Beach, and which include Long Branch Baths, Makee island (where Sunday concerts are given) Kapiolani Park and Diamond Head. Here, every afternoon, and especially Sunday afternoons, may be seen stylish equipages in which are seated many of the elite and notables of Honolulu. Bicycle parties, on single, tandem and triple safetys, speed along, while the more leisurely enjoy the ease and comfort of the trams.

WAIKIKI BEACH, four miles from the city, is the Mecca of all visitors to Hawaii. It is the famed bathing-place which has been written about in prose and verse by Mark Twain, Charles Warren Stoddard, Rollin Daggett and others. Here one may enjoy on any day in the year, on the edge of the broad Pacific, a quiet hour without the chilly blasts of the East or North, or the stifling heat of the torrid South, to disturb his comfort. At "Long Branch Baths" the bather may find deep water and at a temperature which will surprise him, permitting a two or more, hours enjoyment in plunging and laving in the pure waters. Here sun and sand baths may be indulged in and mine host, Col. J. S. Sherwood, who has proved for over a dozen years past that he knows



PRINCESS KAIULANI.



AVENUE TO HOME OF KAIULANI.

“how to run a hotel,” will be prepared to make the stay most pleasant. Although not as pretentious in surroundings as its namesake on the Atlantic Coast it possesses qualities of air and sea and sky, unknown to that famed watering place. Everybody stops at “Long Branch,” and ladies and children especially will find the stay most pleasant. On Sundays and other days many of the beach-dwellers indulge in surf-riding and, as the breakers chase the frail canoe in their swift shoreward flight, the sight is exhilarating even to the onlookers. The tramcars pass along the line of the Beach every half hour.

From Long Branch en route to Kapiolani Park one passes several cozy hostelries which afford food and raiment to bathing visitors. The truly “embowered” home of Princess Kaiulani is pointed out to the traveler, as also the grounds surrounding the seaside residence of the late Queen Liliuokalani. The Waikiki bridge is crossed and a peep is had of the pleasant “Makee Island” where Sunday sacred concerts are given by the Hawaiian Band. Then entrance may be made within the confines of

KAPIOLANI PARK. Skirting the borders of Kapiolani Park and within the boundaries are the residences,—happy homes—of many of Honolulu’s honored and respected citizens. Only a few years ago, as it seems, the place was a desolate waste; to-day it teems with verdure and vegetation. The Park contains an excellent race track, circular in shape, and one mile in length. Here on each recurring June 11th (Kamehameha I. birthday), are held horse races which last the entire day through. The roads in and about the Park are excellent for either riding or driving on and are much patronized on moonlight evenings. The Park contains about 200 acres.

LEAHI or DIAMOND HEAD is a prominent feature of the coast line along the southern edge of the island of Oahu. It is beyond Kapiolani Park, about five miles distant from the city. The highest point is about 800 feet above the sea level. The summit may be reached

without much difficulty and the ascent is most easily accomplished on the northeast side. On reaching the top one sees a cavity about two hundred feet deep and about two-thirds of a mile in diameter. The outside of the Head is deeply marked by the course of ancient lava streams. There is a signal station placed on the southwest side and from which notice is given to Honolulu of all vessels arriving off the coast. Although this quiescent crater is not very lofty, the view from its summit is grand and well repays the curiosity of the adventurer. Whoever has seen this old landmark will remember it. Many a storm has swept over it, but there it still stands! a guide to the mariner and a monument of Nature's power.

From here we return townwards again and in coming along King street pass the historic Thomas' Square (named after Rear-Admiral Thomas, of the British flag ship "*Dublin*" who, in July, 1843, restored the Hawaiian flag which had been displaced by the British colors by order of Lord Paulet), and also the famous "Old Plantation" with its grove of many thousands of cocoanut trees and sparkling artesian well. To seaward one catches just a glimpse of the latest addition to Honolulu's attractions, viz.:

CYCLOMERE PARK. This, is an innovation in the mid-Pacific, both as regards name and purpose, and is the result of the business energy of Mr. C. S. Desky. It is nothing less than a bicycle track surpassing, in climatic surroundings at least, the famed Manhattan, (N. Y.), Beach track where Eastern swell society is found during the summer months, and where many of the bicycle "world records" have been made. The name is a happy thought of Mr. Jas. G. Spencer who, in a competitive trial of choice (of name), succeeded in becoming sponsor; it means "Circle by the sea," and the patrons of races see many interesting circles around the lake which occupies the center of this grand bicycle track. The

energetic manager, Mr. C.¹ L. Clement, a well-known newspaper man of this city, had charge at the opening of the track, October 23rd, 1897, (lasting three weeks), and the audiences have been large and fashionable. A relay of San Francisco riders have appeared and made records. The Track proper is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in circumference: twenty-five feet wide at the turns and backstretch and forty feet wide in the home stretch, with banks six feet and seven feet in rise. A large roomy pavilion for spectators, judges stand, dressing rooms, etc., etc., are all "up-to-date."

OAHU PRISON is at Iwilei (a road leading from the Oahu R. R Station, on King street), and is open to visitors at stated times. The prison was built in 1857 and took the place of the "Old Fort," of Hawaiian penal memory, the prisoners therein being transferred to the present institution on August 22, 1857. The following Monday (Aug. 29), the prison was opened to public inspection. The location of the building is most healthy as it is on an eminence in a direct line with Nuuanu valley and receives the refreshing trade winds at all times. The present warden, Mr. J. A. Low, is well qualified for the position and is an intelligent and just officer. Visitors cannot but be interested in the surroundings and approve the order and cleanliness which is apparent. A tall flag-staff with the figure of a bloodhound in act of trailing is an indication of the location of this somewhat prominently placed prison.

THE INSANE ASYLUM is located at Palama off a zigzag road leading from King street near the Reform school. There are several large, roomy, well-ventilated buildings, yecept "wards," for the housing of the patients and the grounds are well laid out and well kept. The method of treatment is very worthy the attention of the interested visitor as it is most humane in character and has proven to a degree, successful. The physician in charge has much improved the accommodations for and

conditions of, the patients, since his advent, and is ably assisted by the under-superintendent, Mr. Fred I. Cutter.

THE REFORM SCHOOL is on the opposite side of King



OAHU PRISON

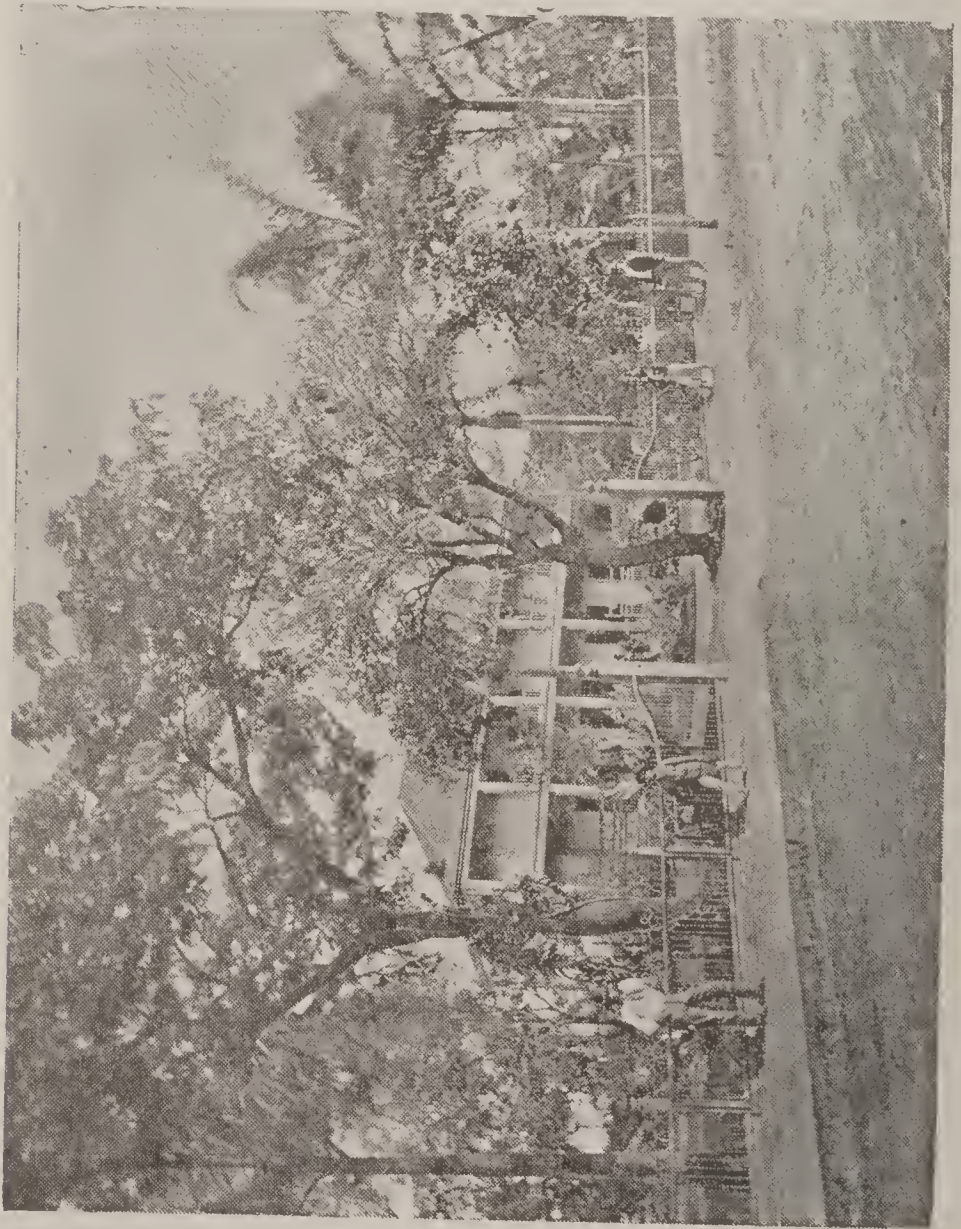
street, from the road leading to the Insane Asylum. It is a well-regulated institution where young offenders against law and order are disciplined.

THE KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOL, situated at Kalihi, consist of a Boys' school, Girls' school, Principal's house, Dormitories, Workshop, Gymnasium, Assembly hall and a Preparatory school. The lands and money to create the noble enterprise were donated by will of Mrs. Bernice P. Bishop for the purpose of helping Hawaiian boys and girls to make them good and industrious men and women. The property descended to Mrs. Bishop as the inheritor of the Kamehameha estates and was estimated at a total valuation of \$474,000. The Schools were established in 1887 and the Trustees have continually increased the opportunities and with the able assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Richards, the principals, have advanced the standard of education since that time.

THE BERNICE PAUAAHI BISHOP MUSEUM is situated at the Kamehameha school grounds, Kalihi. The Museum was founded by Hon. C. R. Bishop in 1889. It contains many valuable ancient and historical curiosities amongst others being the celebrated feather cloak reputed to have been the property of Kamehameha I. Besides the Hawaiian curiosities there are many others gleaned from the fields of research in South Sea islands, New Zealand and Australia. Transit may be had by tramcar or hack. Catalogues are on sale and the days of admission, free, are Friday and Saturday of each week.

THE SALT LAKE. Four miles west of Honolulu is the celebrated Salt Lake. It is about two-thirds of a mile in diameter and inclined to oval, in shape. Marvelous things have been related of the lake. Jarves relates that "near the center a hole exists five to six fathoms in circumference which, as no bottom has been found to it, is supposed to connect with the ocean." The hills that surround the lake about a hundred feet high and their sides appear to be more or less impregnated with saline substances. The whole region of the lake is strictly volcanic but is entirely different from the formative character of all the coast craters on Oahu. Formerly salt

formed spontaneously and in great abundance, and belonging to the king afforded him a revenue. To-day, Mr. James I. Dowsett's salt-works at Puuloa, Pearl Har-



VIEW ON NUUANU AVENUE.

bor, supply excellent Hawaiian salt and the now small supply at the Salt Lake is not gathered.

NUUANU PALI. Every new arrival in Honolulu goes to the Pali, at the top of Nuuanu valley, as soon as the excursion can be arranged; even the through passengers by the Pacific Mail, Occidental & Oriental, Oceanic and Australian lines, who have but a short time in port, secure carriages, horses, or bicycles, and at once set forth.



EN ROUTE TO NUUANU PALI.

The prospect from the Pali is superb and the trip may be made with leisure in three or four hours. The way lies through shady avenues between residences that stand in the midst of broad lawns and among foliage of the most brilliant description. One passes the long line of villas

on Nuuanu avenue, across the Pauoa bridge, where, sometimes, freshets sweep like tidal waves from the mountains to the sea: past trim gardens that represent Japanese landscapes, and neglected gardens that are



TOP OF NUUANU PALI.

jungles of cacti and bamboo; past the grey-walled cemeteries and the Royal mausoleum; past the once summer palace of the dead Queen Emma and a little further on the grimy mouldering walls of a forgotten

palace of an almost forgotten king. Soon the brow of the famed precipice is reached and for a time contemplation holds one spell-bound. On the one hand is the metropolis, on the other semi-solitude and peace. What a pilgrimage it is, and who that has made it will ever forget it?

OAHU COLLEGE, as the leading academy (as well as the oldest), is called, is situated at the entrance almost to Manoa Valley. Its situation is as quiet as though it were a thousand miles from town. The youth of both sexes can obtain as good an education there as in any similar institution in the world. Every effort is made to make the visitor pleased and interested during a visit. Prof. F. A. Hosmer is the present principal assisted by a corps of trained teachers.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, under the direction of the Christian Brothers (an organization of educated men and thoroughly trained teachers), is situated at the junction of Beretania and River streets in the north-westerly portion of the city. Brother Bertram is the principal. It is a most interesting sight to witness the care and attention which the pupils receive and the perfect control which the teachers have over their boy subjects. The school-rooms display many evidences of the skill of the pupils in drawing and penmanship, and the evening band concerts by the St. Louis College band is a musical treat. Brother Bertram is an enthusiastic photographer, and has many rare views at hand to show the stranger visitor.

Academies of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart and that of St. Andrew's are both carefully and well conducted institutions for females, as is also the Kawaiahao Seminary. Here instructions are given in the lower as well as higher branches of study and include music and painting. The annual exhibitions are largely attended and the ability of the scholars in their various presentations show the care and attention of capable teachers.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE is located on the southeast corner of Hotel and Alakea streets. It is two-stories in height built of stone and the halls of the upper story used for masonic meetings are elegantly fitted up. Visiting brethren of the mystic tie always receive a most cordial welcome.

THE PACIFIC CLUB is situated on Alakea near Bere-tania street opposite a side entrance to the grounds of the Hotel. Here many members of the army and navy of the United States and visiting notables receive pleasurable attention. The officers of the Club are: A. S. Cleghorn, President; James G. Spencer, Treasurer; and J. M. Monsarrat, Secretary.

THE MYRTLE, HEALANI and LEILANI BOAT CLUBS are well-housed in comfortable buildings situated on the water front at the foot of Punchbowl street. The Myrtle is the oldest of the organizations and the visitor to their house will be regaled with the stories of a long string of well won victories against all-comers. The President's yacht, the "*Bonnie Dundee*," as well as other sailing craft of yachting rig generally make call at the Healani club float and from thence many yachting parties start for Pearl Harbor and other points.



The Oahu Railway & Land Co.

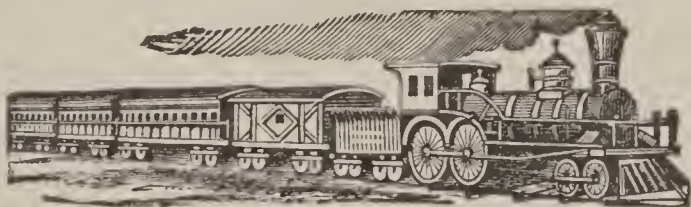
General Office and Station Cor. King and Iwilei Road.

TELEPHONE 247.

B. F. DILLINGHAM,
General Manager.

G. P. DENISON,
Superintendent.

TRAINS RUN DAILY BETWEEN Honolulu, Pearl City, Ewa Plantation and Waianae



And in this Route Tourists have full, uninterrupted view of the **FAMOUS PEARL HARBOR**, with its many interesting views. En route the Traveler passes through a region devoted to the cultivation of Taro, Rice and Banana, everything tropical.

AT EWA PLANTATION the Tourist can inspect the property of one of the most modernly equipped and largest Sugar Plantations on the Islands, and have a view of the manufacture of Sugar.

ON, ON TO WAIANAE. Here in this interesting region the Tourist may view another large sugar estate, and in the shadow of lofty Mt. Kaala, of the Waianae Range, can visit flourishing Coffee Plantations. Here on the very edge of the broad Pacific is a flourishing village with all of the surrounding of the Tropics.

ON THE RETURN ROUTE the traveller may again view the proposed Naval Coaling Station of the United States, and the cosy suburban Pearl City Peninsula.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS at Excursion Rates on sale
Saturdays and Sundays.

Any information desired will be cheerfully given,

F. C. SMITH, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

BICYCLISTS' HEADQUARTERS

The Pacific Cycle & Mfg Co.

NEW STORE

WORLD BEATERS!

The Remington,

The World,

The Crescent,

We are Special Agents

for the above

Lines of WHEELS.

NEW STYLES

NEW WARE-ROOMS AND FACTORY,

EHLERS' BLOCK, Fort Street.

T. V. KING, Manager.

As we are the **FIRST BICYCLE** Factory in Hawaii, we propose to lead in **QUALITY, STYLE and PRICE.**

Ladies and Strangers are invited to our Warerooms.

We are now prepared to excel the former good record in repair work, both in price and execution.

Bicycles to Rent by the Hour, Day or Week.

Dressing-rooms for Patrons.

Call at the **Bicyclists' Headquarters.**

Around the Island of Oahu.

What May be Seen En Route.

No visitor to the capital city of the "Paradise of the Pacific" should leave without adding to his experience the fact of a trip around the island of Oahu and which trip to-day by means of improved roads in the country districts, added accommodations in the localities nearer to the city proper, and the enhanced facilities for travel offered by the Oahu R. R. Co., may be quickly and comfortably made. The trip may be performed on horse-back by carriage or bicycle. The so-called "trip around" the island, omitting the Coco Head route, is only eighty miles. The road to be taken is that along Nuuanu avenue to the Pali. After descending the "pass" a gallop of three miles brings the visitor to the village of Kaneohe where are located several sugar plantations. From thence a delightful ride of about ten miles past cane-fields, rice and taro plantations, past banana groves, stock ranches, etc., brings the tourist to Kualoa. The scenery is of the most delightful character bounded inland by magnificent palisades, whose tops are cloud-tipped; outward the coral-fringed beach acts as a barrier to the gleaming breakers that burst in spray upon the shore. New views open to the eye at every turn; esconsed in the hills is hamlet after hamlet, and the church spires are many in number. At Waikane, just before arrival at Kualoa, the mountain summits take fantastic shapes and have many legends attached. The view from Kualoa towards the Pali is grand and should attract the attention of the traveler. Rounding the point we reach the valley of Kaawa, a most picturesque spot. Here one may by looking along the cliffs easily discover

the "crouching lion" which is plainly recognizable by the mane, tufted tail and outstretched paws. Kahana valley is now entered into and as one rides along the hard, solid, golden beach, views the beautiful bay to sea-



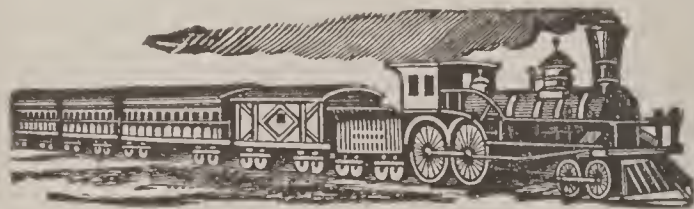
VIEW IN A CANE-FIELD.

ward and then to landward sees the extended background, he cannot but feel satisfied that the trip is one well worth taking, even if here were to end all of interest. But, no! on we go to Punaluu where there is a large

rice plantation and which is somewhat of a port for the surrounding country. At Hauula we are twenty-nine miles from Honolulu and in the region of legendary Kailuwaa valley. In the cliff may be seen two semi-circular cuts called by the Hawaiians "canoes" and from which the valley receives its name. Kaniapuaa, a demigod of ancient Hawaii, is credited with making these cuts in the cliff to escape from the wrathful Pele, goddess of fire. In the trouble which ensued the demi-god is related to have ejected water into Diamond Head and squelched its fire and Pele left in disgust for Hawaii. We now come to Laie at which is a well-organized and industrious lot of people who are of the Mormon religion. A temple is erected there and the community possess a small sugar plantation. Now we ride on to Kahuku formerly a simple cattle ranch but now a prosperous sugar plantation. Here we are thirty-eight miles from Honolulu and the ride has been most pleasant. From here the traveler goes to Waimea the ride being over ground level and unbroken. At the river side one recalls the history of the death of Lieutenant Hergest and Naturalist Gooch of H. B. M. S. *Daedalus*, who were killed here by natives in 1792. Crossing the bridge we leave Waimea behind and after a four-mile ride arrive in the pretty, quiet village of Waialua. From here a gradual ascent is made and after an eight-mile ride, past the stock ranches, which are here quite numerous, there opens out to view the famed Pearl Harbor with its many lochs and interesting scenery. To see these lakes properly and thorough one should take a trip over the line of the Oahu R. R. Co., which may be quickly and cheaply accomplished. And now we pass the ranch of Leilehua, famous for the old-time hospitality dispensed there, and now the property of Hon. James I. Dowsett. Diamond Head looms up to view and after we cross Kipapa gulch, with its turbulent waters, we enter the village of Ewa.

Here we pass by, in the distance, the noted Ewa Sugar Plantation and which it would be well for the tourist to visit and witness the practical workings of a great sugar mill.* The visit may be made by a ride over the Oahu R. R. Co.'s line which comes and goes thither some three or four times per day. On the homeward road we visit the Salt Lake and view the extinct crater near to it. Honolulu is now coming closer and closer and in a few minutes we pass the grounds which enclose the Bishop Museum and Kamehameha schools. Anon the low buildings of the Insane Asylum embowered, as they are in greenery, are passed, then the Reformatory school and lastly the Prison. The horses heads are now turned towards the Hawaiian Hotel where we end our journey, after having used our pleasure and convenience in the time taken, and well pleased with the Trip Around the Island of Oahu.

* As soon as the sugar-cane attains a certain degree of maturity, it must be cut at once and transported to the mill. The necessity to have at their disposal at certain times a large amount of labor makes the plantation-owners anxious to engage such laborers who are willing to bind themselves by contract for a certain number of years. In case the plantation-owners should, at the time of harvest be short of laborers, or should it be in the option of the latter to simply refuse to work, the owners would be subject to serious losses. There is no slavery in this connection.



OVER THE OAHU R. R. TO WAIANAÆ.

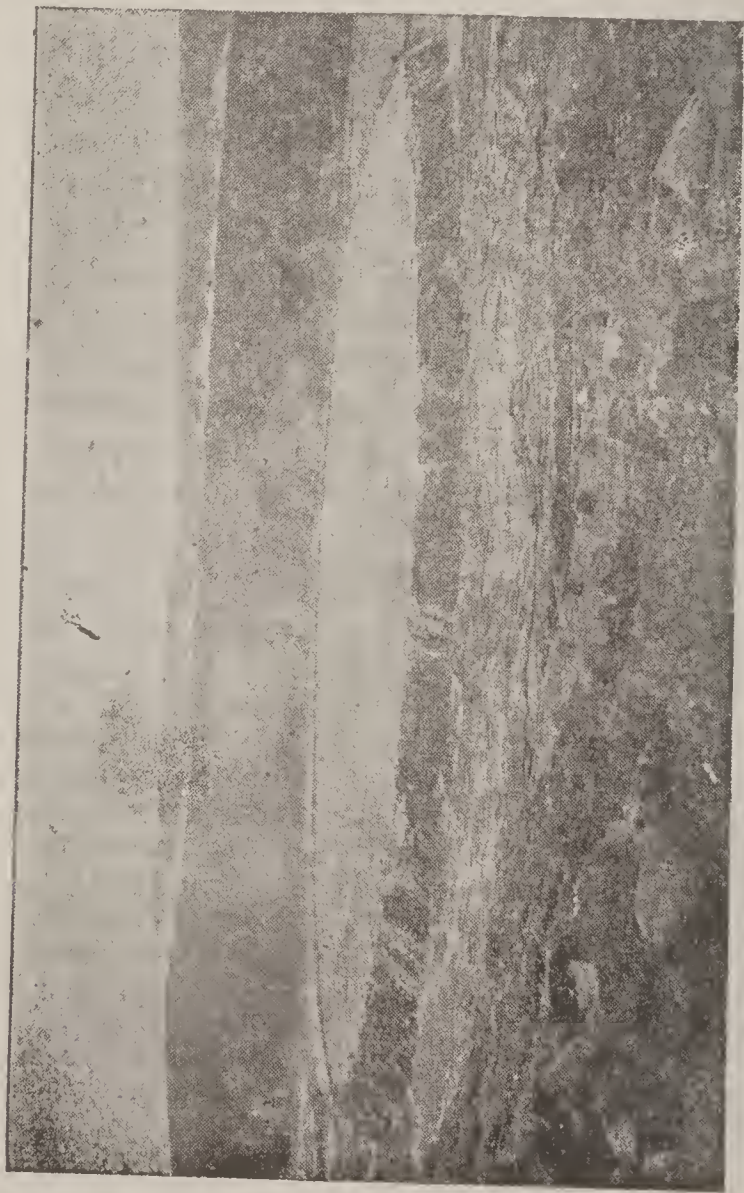
“ No sound is on the shore
Save reef-bound breakers roar,
Or distant boatman’s song, or seabird’s cry;
And hushed the inland bay;
In stillness far away,
Like phantoms rise the hills of Waianaæ.”

The visitor to the “ Paradise of the Pacific” if time allows and opportunity presents and there will be no drain on either, should, without fail, if only a denizen for a half-a-day, take an outing over the well-equipped and scenic line of the Oahu Railroad & Land Co. The points of interest are many, and continually present themselves from start to finish, the trains run at seasonable hours and the expense of fare is very small.

Rolling away from the station it is not many minutes before the stranger is within the surrounding of a tropical country; on either side he views numerous rice plantations, flourishing, thick-growing, banana groves, while, sentinel-like, the lofty cocoanut trees fringe the limit of the low lands inshore. Here and there the broad-leaved taro presents its presence in seas of green, while, as a contrast, on the other hand the visitor may see the broadening surface of the famed region of the blue and placid lakes of the Pearl River region. All the attributes of ancient to the most advanced, civilization, is in constant but changing view; here the grass-covered hut of the aboriginal Hawaiian, there the well-built attractive cottage of the later residents; here the canoe of the native fishermen, there the modern yacht, or steam launch, plowing their way through the waters of the Pearl Lochs. And now at Ewa the visitor may view the growth and manufacture of sugar within the confines of the largest plantation and mill on the island. The journey may continue on to Waianaæ, a thrifty tropical village which rests at the foot of a lofty range of mountains and which may be easily seen to the westward from the city of Honolulu. Here coffee plantations may be inspected and a view had of the historical Barber’s Point. The many other points of view and interest which present themselves will cause a second trip and it is advisable to take it if time and opportunity allows.

TO THE VOLCANO.

Crowds of people go up from Honolulu to view Hawaii's wonder, the Volcano of Kilauea, situated on the



CRATER OF KILAUEA.

island of Hawaii, and, on their return to Honolulu again, they enthuse, orally or in print, about the wonders and

pleasures of the trip. But how few would believe the trip could be so pleasantly, easily and cheaply, made. If you wish to go to the Volcano comfortably and *sans souci*, go at once to the Steamship office and purchase your ticket, you are then free from care and ready to enjoy yourself. The first surprise will very probably be at the commodious arrangements which you find on the steamer; electric bells, electric lights, polite service, comfortable cabins. Passing Molokai the lights of Lahaina, Maui, soon show and a short stop is made. At about noon the next day the shore of Hawaii is reached and then stranger-like you look by day for the smoke, and at night for the fire, of the distant Kilauea. But the scenery along the coast bewitches you for the time, and patience is easily practiced. After landing and mounting for the ride to the Volcano House the variety of scenes, changing kaleidescopically, shortens the time of the ride and lo! in the midst of flowers, fruits and vegetables you look at the Volcano House, almost on the lip of the awesome chasm! Later on a look is taken at the wonder of Hawaii. But what words can describe the view. There it is, in all its awful grandeur. And there the bubbling burning lake of fire!

Special information relative to necessary baggage so that your trip may be made most comfortably will be willingly supplied at the offices of the Inter-Island Steamship Co., Queen street. Wilder S. S. Co., corner Fort and Queen streets or at the Volcano House Co.'s office, Kaahumanu street.



UNOCCUPIED LANDS.

DIGEST OF THE LAND ACT, 1895.

The Land Act of the Republic of Hawaii, of 1895, having its special object the settlement and cultivation of the Government agricultural and pastoral land, vested the control and management of Public Lands in a Board of Three Commissioners, composed of the Minister of the Interior and two persons appointed and removable by the President, one of whom is designated the Agent of Public Lands; but excepting from the control of the Commissioners, town lots, landings, tracts reserved for Public purposes, et., which remain under the control of the Minister of the Interior. For the purposes of the Act, the Republic of Hawaii is divided into Six Land Districts, as follows:

1st, Hilo and Puna on the island of Hawaii; 2d, Hamakua and Kohala on the island of Hawaii; 3d, Kona and Kau on the island of Hawaii; 4th, The islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai and Kahoolawe; 5th, The Island of Oahu; 6th, The island of Kauai.

The Commissioners are represented by a Sub-Agent in each District. Public Lands for the purposes of this Act are classified as follows:

I. Agricultural Lands. First class: Land suitable for the cultivation of Fruit, Coffee, Sugar or other perennial crops with or without irrigation. Second class: Land suitable for the cultivation of annual crops only. Third Class: Wet lands such as kalo and rice lands.

II. Pastoral Land. First class: Land not in the description of Agricultural land but capable of carrying livestock the year through. Second Class: Land capable of carrying livestock only part of the year, or otherwise inferior to First Class Pastoral land.

III. Pastoral Agricultural Land. Land adapted in part for pasturage and in part for cultivation.

IV. Forest Land. Land producing forest trees but unsuitable for cultivation.

V Waste Land. Land not included in the other classes.

The Act provides three principal methods for the acquirement of Public Lands, under system known as: 1, Homestead Lease; 2, Right of Purchase Lease; 3, Cash Freehold.

The general qualification of applicants for land under systems named above are that: they must be over eighteen years of age; must be citizens by birth or naturalization or have received letters of denization or special rights of citizenship; be under no civil disability for any offense; nor delinquent in the payment of taxes. Special qualifications are named under the respective systems.

The Homestead Lease system permits the acquirement of Public Land by qualified persons without other payments than a fee of two dollars upon application and a fee of five dollars upon issuance of Homestead Lease. The limit of area in the different classes of land which may be acquired under Homestead Lease is,

8 acres first-class agricultural land; 16 acres second-class agricultural land; 1 acre wet (rice or taro) land; 30 acres first-class pastoral land; 60 acres second-class pastoral land; 45 acres pastoral-agricultural land.

General lease of public lands may be made for a term not exceeding twenty-one years. Such leases are sold at public auction, and require rent in advance quarterly, semi-annually or annually. The conditions of general leases are made at discretion of the Commissioners, and may be made for any class of public lands.

Full information relative to special qualifications may be obtained by addressing "Commissioners Public Lands" and full details of coffee lands, their location and prices, obtained by request to Capt. C. L. Wight, Superintendent Wilder S. S. Co., Capt. W. B. Godfrey or Jno. Ena, Esq., of the Inter-Island S. S. Co., Honolulu, H. I., and mentioning this "**HAND-BOOK.**"

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

HONOLULU

Is the capital of Hawaii.
Contains the capitol building.
Had 14,370 population in 1860.
Had 30,000 population in 1897.
Has schools, libraries, museums.
Has over 6,000 buildings in the city.
Contains all the principal public buildings.
People are hospitable to strangers.
Has regular steamer service with British Columbia.
Has regular steamer service with San Francisco.
Has regular steamer service with Japan and China.
Has the most complete telephone system in the world.
Streets, public buildings, stores and private dwellings are lighted by electricity.
Will soon be a world's cable centre.
Has a perfectly appointed theatre, holding 1,000 persons.
Has finer drive-ways than San Francisco.
Has weekly and Sunday public band concerts.
Has an "up-to-date, 15 seconds roll-out," fire department.
Has morning and evening daily and weekly newspapers.
Has a bicycle track unsurpassed in the United States.
Has thousands of acres of land undeveloped in the suburbs.
Has great opportunities for enterprising capital.
Has the most equable climate in the world.
Has an excellent, reliable and speedy postal service.
Has money-order connections all over the world.
Has churches of all creeds, with full religious freedom.
Has cricket, baseball, football, bicycle and tennis clubs.
Has three boat clubs and one yacht club.
Has sharpshooters and rifle-men that beat the world.
Quarries its own building stone; manufactures its own lime.
Has surf-bathing and canoe-riding every week in the year.
Is close to plantations of sugar, coffee, rice bananas and pineapples.
Has regular communication with a live volcano surpassing Vesuvius.
Has many benevolent societies but no almshouses.
Has banks and merchants which never go bankrupt.
Has steam and horse railways—reaching for electric.
Is only a week from any Pacific coast port.
Has the most beautiful villa residences in the world.
Has a jockey club and a well kept race track.

Has a \$175,000 museum for the entertainment of strangers.
 Had over \$5,000,000 of imports during 1896.
 Had exports amounting to \$6,272,866 in 1895.
 Has a harbor available to the commerce of the world.
 Has a marine railway of nearly 2,000 tons capacity.
 Had an 124 years old resident living in 1897.
 Has extensive well-stocked stock ranches near the city.
 Has a grand future without a Klondyke climate.
 Has every inducement for the investment of capital, with quick and profitable returns.

WHARVES.

Allen street, foot of Allen, next Oceanic.
 Allen & Robinson's, Queen, foot Kaahumanu.
 Brewer & Co.'s, foot Nuuanu.
 Boat Landing, east side Brewer's wharf.
 Cattle, harbor opposite Sorenson's wharf.
 Immigration, foot Punchbowl street, Kakaako.
 Inter-Island S. S. Co., Esplanade, foot Fort street.
 Irmgard, same as Old Custom House.
 Lewers & Cooke, Esplanade, between Likelike and Inter-Island.
 Old Custom House, west Brewer's wharf.
 Oahu Railroad Co., off Iwilei road.
 Oceanic Steamship Co., corner Fort and Allen streets.
 Pacific Mail Steamship Co., Esplanade, foot Alakea.
 Quarantine, harbor, opposite Pacific Mail Steamship wharf.
 Wilder Steamship Co., "Kinau," west Pacific Mail Steamship wharf.
 Wilder Steamship Co., "Likelike," west "Kinau" wharf.

CHURCHES.

CREED.	CHURCH.	LOCATION.
Baptist	Christian	Alakea, near King
Catholic, Roman	Notre Dame de Palx	Fort, near Beretania
Catholic, Episcopal	St. Andrew's	Beretania, near Emma
" "	St. Paul's	Emma, near Beretania
Congregational	Central Union	Southeast cor. Beretania and Richards
"	Kawaiahao	Cor King and Punchbowl
"	Kaunakapili	Beretania, opp. Smith
"	Chinese	Fort, above Beretania
"	Japanese	Lyceum Hall, Nuuanu
"	Portuguese	Lusitania Hall
"	Palania Chapel	King, opposite Liliha
"	Moiliili	Kapaakea, off King
Methodist, Episcopal		Northeast cor. Beretania and Miller
Mormon		Punchbowl, near School
Re-organized church, L.D.S.		Arion Hall, Mililani
Seventh-Day-Adventists		Miller, near Punchbowl
Salvation Army		Salvation Army Hall

VALLEYS NEAR HONOLULU.

MANOA, from Punahou street, north.....MAKIKI, from Makiki street, north.....PAUOA, from Pauoa road, north.....PALOLO, from Beretania road, northeast.....NUUANU, from Nuuanu avenue, north..... KAPALAMA, from Kamehameha road, north.....KALIHI, from Bernlce Bishop road, north.

HALLS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE, southwest corner of King and Nuuanu streets.ARION, Mililani street, rear of Opera House.....DRILL SHED, corner of Miller and Hotel streets..... FOSTER, corner of Nuuanu and Marine streets.....INDEPENDENCE, King street, near Sheridan.HARMONY, Way's block, King street, between Fort and Alakea.KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, Campbell's block, Fort street, between Hotel and King.....LUSITANIA, Punchbowl street.....LYCEUM, south corner of Kukui and Nuuanu streets....."LE PROGRES," near Hotel and Fort streets..... MASONIC, corner of Hotel and Alakea streets.....ODD FELLOWS, Fort street, above King..... SALVATION ARMY, American League Hall.....ST LOUIS, College grounds, Beretania street.....THISTLE CLUB, Love block, Fort street, between Chaplain lane and Hotel.YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, southwest corner of Alakea and Hotel streets.

THEATRES.

THE HAWAIIAN OPERA HOUSE, on Union Square, opposite the Executive Building, is the only one Honolulu has at present, but the people are proud of that one. It has all the modern requirements in stage accessories, elegant scenery, electric effects, etc. The seating capacity is about 1000. Messrs. W. G. Irwin & Co. are proprietors. There are two Chinese theatres on Aala street.

BLOCKS AND BUILDINGS.

ALLEN & ROBINSON, Queen, foot of Kaahumanu.....ARLINGTON, Hotel, near Fort.....BISHOP'S, opposite post-office.....BEAVER, northwest corner Queen and Fort.....BREWER'S, southeast corner Fort and Hotel.....CAMPBELL, southwest corner Fort and Merchant and Fort, between King and Hotel.....CUMMINS', northeast corner Merchant and Fort.....FOSTER, Nuuanu, corner Marine, opposite Merchant.....GRIEVE, (Hawaiian Gazette) Merchant, opposite Bishop's Bank,.....HACKFELD, south corner Fort and Queen..... IRWIN, Nuuanu, next Foster block.....JUDD, east corner Merchant and Fort.....LINCOLN, King, next Arlington Hotel.....MCINERNY,

northwest corner Fort and Merchant.....MASONIC, northeast corner Alakea and Hotel.....ODD FELLOWS, Fort, above King.....PERRY, northeast corner Hotel and Nuuanu.....SPRECKELS, Fort, above Wilder's building.....THOMAS, northeast corner King and Nuuanu.....VON HOLT, King, between Fort and Bethel.....WATERHOUSE, Queen, near Nuuanu.....LOVE, Fort, between Hotel and Chaplain lane.ROBINSON, Hotel, opposite Bethel.....WAVERLEY, northwest corner Hotel and Bethel.....WAY, King, opposite Lincoln block.....WILDER, northeast corner Queen.....WARING, northwest corner Fort and Beretania.....REPUBLIC, King, next Von Holt building.....MCINTYRE, northeast corner King and Fort.....FIRE DEPARTMENT, northeast corner Beretania and Fort. PROGRESS, southwest corner Fort and Beretania.

NEWSPAPERS.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE, weekly.—P. C. ADVERTISER, daily, morning, office Von Holt block, King street; W. N. Armstrong, editor; R. C. Ballantyne, business manager.....EVENING BULLETIN, office King street, near Fort; Daniel Logan, editor; A. V. Gear, manager.....HAWAIIAN STAR, office Fort street, McInerny block; A. T. Atkinson, F. L. Hoogs, business manager.....THE INDEPENDENT, daily, office King street; Edmund Norrie, editor; F. J. Testa, manager.....KA MAKAAINANA, Hawaiian weekly, office King street, near Konia; F. J. Testa, editor and manager.....KUOKOA, Hawaiian weekly, office King street, Von Holt block; J. Poepoe, editor.....ALOHA AINA, Hawaiian daily and weekly, office Bethel street; J. Kaulia, editor.....KA LOEA KALAIAINA, Hawaiian daily and weekly, office King street, opposite Liliha; J. Polikapa, editor.....KA AHAILONO, Hawaiian daily and weekly, office Konia street, near King; P. Kalauokalani, editor.....O LUSO, Portuguese weekly, office Merchant street; J. C. Ramos, editor.—Linotype machines are in use in the Advertiser and Star offices and visitors may view the working on obtaining permission.

PARKS, SQUARES, ETC.

BASEBALL GROUNDS, northeast corner Piikoi and Lunalilo.....DIAMOND HEAD, end Waikiki road.....EMMA SQUARE, Emma, above Beretania.....HOTEL SQUARE, Hawaiian Hotel grounds.....KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOL GROUNDS, off King, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond Reform School.....KAPIOLANI PARK, off Waikiki road, beyond Waikiki bridge.....KAPIOLANI RACE COURSE, in Kapiolani Park.....MAKEE ISLAND, east end of Waikiki bridge.....MAKIKI RESERVE, Keeaumoku, beyond Kinau and Lunalilo.....NURSERY, King, between Keeaumoku and Punahou.....OAHU COLLEGE GROUNDS,

between Beckwith and Punahou PALACE (OR UNION) SQUARE, King, opposite Executive Building grounds. PUNCHBOWL HILL, beyond Punchbowl road. REMOND GROVE, Pearl City, via Oahu Railroad. ROUND TOP, from Makiki road. SANS SOUCI PARK, off Waikiki road. ST. LOUIS COLLEGE GROUNDS, Bere-
tania and River. TANTALUS HEIGHTS, off Punchbowl road.
THOMAS SQUARE, King, between Kapiolani and Victoria. UNION
SQUARE, see Palace Square.

CEMETERIES.

KAWAIAHAO, southwest corner King and Punchbowl. MAKIKI,
Spencer avenue. LUNALILO'S TOMB, in Kawaiahae church
yard. CHINESE, off Pauoa road. NUUANU, Nuuanu avenue,
above Judd. OAHU, Nuuanu avenue, above Judd. ROMAN
CATHOLIC, King, near Kapiolani. ROYAL MAUSOLEUM, Nuuanu
avenue, above Judd. KAPALAMA, back of Insane Asylum.

MISCELLANEOUS PLACES OF INTEREST, ETC.

ST. LAWRENCE WELL, King, near Punahou. MARQUES' WELL,
corner Beckwith and Metcalf. PALACE GROUNDS, Executive
Building. OLD PLANTATION WELL, King, opposite Thomas
Square. MAKIKI RESERVOIR, Makiki road. NUUANU
RESERVOIR, Nuuanu avenue, off Pauoa road. ELECTRIC LIGHT
WORKS, Nuuanu valley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond Judd. MARINE
RAILWAY, foot Punchbowl street. CHINESE WASH-HOUSES, foot
Iwilei road. MYRTLE BOAT HOUSE, below Marine Railway.
HEALANI BOAT HOUSE, beyond Myrtle Club. LEILANI BOAT
HOUSE, below Marine Railway. RIFLE RANGES, at Kakaako and
off Punchbowl and Iwilei roads.

ELEVATIONS ON OAHU.—Feet.

HONOLULU AND VICINITY.—Nuuanu Pali, 1,207; Konahuanui,
south peak of Pali, 3,106; Lanihuli, north peak of Pali, 2,780; Tantalus,
back of Punchbowl, 2,013; Olympus, Manoa valley, 2,447; Round Top,
1,049; Diamond Head, 762; Punchbowl, 498; Koko Head, highest point,
1,206.

OUTER DISTRICTS.—Mount Kaala, Waianae, 4,030; Pohakea Pass,
Waianae, 1,870; Kolekole Pass, Waianae, 1,590; Mount Palikea, Waia-
nae, 3,111; Mount Hapapa, Honouliuli, 2,872; Ohulehule, Hakipuu, 2,263.

DEPTHS OF CHANNELS.

Oahu.	363 fathoms.		Maui.	1,261 fathoms.
Molokai.	145 "		Kauai.	1,872 "

COMPARED CLIMATES.

Taking the months of January and of July as the extremes of the year, in heat and cold, the following table of average temperatures and range shows some figures that prove the fact of Honolulu's boast of "most equable climate in the world."

<i>Place.</i>	<i>January.</i>	<i>July.</i>	<i>Range.</i>
HONOLULU.....	71.....	77.....	6
Eastport, Maine.....	20.....	60.....	40
Portland, Maine.....	23.....	69.....	46
Manchester, N. H.....	22.....	69.....	47
Burlington, Vermont ...	19.....	71.....	52
Boston, Mass.....	26.....	71.....	45
Newport, Rhode Island...	30.....	70.....	40
New London, Conn.....	28.....	71.....	43
New York, N. Y.....	30.....	74.....	44
Cape May, N. J.....	34.....	74.....	40
Philadelphia, Pa.....	32.....	76.....	44
Washington, D. C.....	33.....	77.....	43
Key West, Florida.....	70.....	84.....	14
Los Angeles, Cala.....	55.....	67.....	12
Sacramento, Cala.....	46.....	72.....	26
San Diego, Cala.....	54.....	67.....	13
San Francisco, Cala.....	48.....	62.....	14
Denver, Colorado.....	27.....	72.....	45
Genoa, Italy.....	46.....	77.....	31
Naples, Italy.....	46.....	76.....	30
Milan, Italy.....	33.....	74.....	41
Nice, France.....	46.....	76.....	30

NATIONAL AND OTHER HOLIDAYS.

January 1st, New Year's Day; January 17th, Overthrow of Monarchy; March 17th, Kamehameha III. Birthday; June 11th, Kamehameha Day; July 4th, Republic of Hawaii Day; September 18th, Regatta Day; originated in session of 1896 by Representative A. G. M. Robertson. November 28th, Recognition Day; December 25th, Christmas Day.

Various other days throughout the year are semi-officially observed as holidays and on which the government offices, banks and principal business houses are closed in the afternoons. The days are: February 15th, Chinese New Year; February 22d, Washington's Birthday; April —th, Good Friday; May 24th, Birth of Queen Victoria; May 30th, Memorial Day; last Thursday in November, Thanksgiving Day; December 19th, (Kamehameha School) Founder's Day.

MONTHLY, ANNUAL AND OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS.

Hawaiian Annual and Hand-book of Information, T. G. Thrum, editor. The Friend, Rev. S. E. Bishop, editor. Planters' Monthly, H. M. Whitney, editor. Paradise of the Pacific, F. L. Hoogs, editor. The Diocesan, Bishop Willis, editor. Anglican Church Chronicle, Rev. A. Mackintosh, editor. Handicraft, (Kamehameha School), Theo. Richards, editor. Association Review, by Literary Society Y.M.C.A. Papers of Hawaiian Historical Society, by members. HAND-BOOK OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS & GUIDE TO HONOLULU & VICINITY, Frank Godfrey, editor. Tourists' Guide, H. M. Whitney, editor. Hawaiian Directory, A. V. Gear, compiler and publisher; D. Logan, editor.

TAXATION.

Every male inhabitant of the Republic of Hawaii, between the ages of 20 and 60 years, pays Personal, Dog and Real and Personal Property Taxes. The Personal and Dog Taxes are assessed the 1st day of January in each year and become delinquent, with 10 % added, on the last day of March. Delinquents are liable to arrest. The Tax is: for Poll, \$1; School, \$2; Road, \$2. All property, except growing rice, is assessed as of January 1st. Growing Rice on May 1st: Real and Personal Property is Taxed at 1 % upon the actual cash value of the same and Taxes are, by law, a lien upon Property assessed. \$300 worth are exempted. Tax books are open for inspection from the 1st to the 15th of July. Appeals must be noted between the 1st and 20th of July. If no return is made there is no appeal. Tax-Appeal Courts sit between the 1st and 20th of August in each year. All other, but Personal and Dog Taxes, are due and payable on and after the 1st day of September in each year; after November 15th Real and Personal Property Taxes become delinquent, with 10 % added.

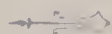
LICENSES.

Licenses may be granted by the Minister of Interior, on application in writing, for the term of one year; business to be carried on at place indicated; licenses not transferable.

Alcohol, \$50; Bond, \$1,000.—Stock and Shares, \$100.—Awa, \$1,006, \$500, \$250, \$100.—Auction, Honolulu, \$600; other districts, \$15.—Banking, \$750.—Billiards, \$25 each table, or alley.—Boats, \$4 and \$8.—Boatmen, \$1.—Butcher, beef, Honolulu, \$100; other districts, \$20, with bonds.—Butcher, pork, Honolulu, \$40; other districts, \$20.—Beef, to sell, \$20.—Pork, to sell, \$20.—Commercial Travelers, Oahu, \$500; other islands, \$250.—Firearms, hunting, Oahu, \$5.—

THE BANK OF HAWAII,

(Limited.)



THE BANK OF HAWAII, LIMITED, has taken out a Charter under the Banking Act of 1884, and duly Incorporated December 17, 1897, having a Subscribed Capital of \$400,000, — 75% of which, or \$300,000, has been paid up.

President,	-	-	-	P. C. JONES,
Vice-President,	-	-	-	J. B. ATHERTON,
Cashier,	-	-	-	EDWIN A. JONES,
Secretary,	-	-	-	C. H. COOKE,
Auditor,	-	-	-	GEORGE R. CARTER

DIRECTORS

H. WATERHOUSE,	C. BOSSE,	T. MAY,
F. W. MACFARLANE,	E. D. TENNEY,	

The object of the BANK is to conduct, strictly, a BANKING BUSINESS; will Receive Deposits; Loan Money on Approved Collateral; Attend to Collections; Purchase and Sell Exchange on all parts of the World, and do such other business as is within the limits of a Banking Corporation.

Exchange furnished on San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego, Cal., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha, Denver, El Paso, Salt Lake, Portland, O., Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.

ALSO ON—

London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, Frankfort, Dresden, Munich, Vienna, Brussels, Copenhagen, Rome, St. Petersburg, and other points in Europe. Sydney, Melbourne, Auckland, Japan, Hongkong and Shanghai.

THE + BANK + OF + HAWAII

Is Also Prepared to Issue

Letters of Credit on All Parts of the World,

THROUGH OUR CORRESPONDENTS,

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco

THE BANK OF HAWAII HAS TAKEN OVER THE

Safe Deposit Boxes of the Hawaiian Safe
Deposit and Investment Company,

AND CALL ATTENTION TO THE FACT THAT

These Boxes are Well Protected and Secure in the Vaults,
WITH BOTH TIME AND COMBINATION LOCKS, WHICH
ARE ABSOLUTELY BURGLAR-PROOF & FIRE-PROOF.

Office, 409 Fort Street.

Telephone 152.



Firearms, possession, \$1 each and permit.—Livery Stable, Honolulu, \$50; other districts, \$25.—Lodging House, \$2.—Hotel, boarding or restaurant, \$50.—Merchandise, imported goods, annual sales less than \$20,000, \$50; \$20,000 or over, $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 % of gross sales.—Milk, Honolulu, \$25; Hilo, \$15; other districts, \$5.—Notaries, Honolulu, \$10; other districts, \$5.—Agents to Take Acknowledgments to Labor Contract, Honolulu, \$50.—Agents to Take Acknowledgments, Honolulu, \$10; other districts, \$5.—Peddling Cake, \$25.—Poisonous Drugs, \$50.—Public Show, each performance, \$5.—Salmon, to sell, \$10.—Tobacco, Cigars, etc., \$10.—Drays, Wagons, Carts, \$2.50.—Drivers of Vehicles, \$1.—Hacks and Busses, for each person capacity, \$1.

CENSUS OF 1896.

The population of the Hawaiian Islands in 1890 was 89,900, of which 49,278 were foreigners and 40,622 Hawaiians. The census returns, taken here in Hawaii under the direction of the Bureau of Education and as of Sept., 1896, makes the total population 109,020, divided on islands as follows: Oahu, 42,205; Hawaii, 33,274; Maui, 17,726; Kauai, 15,228; Molokai, 2,367; Lanai, 105; Niihau, 164. Increase over census 1890, 19,019.

The total of 109,020 is further divided as follows: Hawaiians, 31,019; part-Hawaiians, 8,485; Japanese, 24,407; Chinese, 21,616; Portuguese, 15,191; Americans, 3,086; British, 2,250; Germans, 1,432; other Europeans, 479; Polynesians, 455; miscellaneous Nationalities, 600. Total, 109,020.

SOME HEIGHTS IN HAWAII.

Mannakea, Hawaii.....	13,805	Kaala, Oahu.....	4,030
Mauna Loa, Hawaii.....	13,675	Lanihuli, West Peak, Pali....	2,780
Hualalai, Hawaii.....	8,300	Tantalus	2,013
Kilauea Volcano.....	4,000	Nuanu Pali.....	1,210
Haleakala, Maui.....	10,032	Diamond Head.....	762
Ulupalakua, Maui.....	1,790	Punchbowl.....	499

STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD OFFICES.

Oceanic Steamship Co.	W. G. Irwin & Co.	Spreckels Block, Fort St
Canadian-Australian,	T. H. Davies & Co.	Cor Queen & Kaahumann
Pacific Mail,	H. Hackfeld & Co.	Cor Queen & Fort
Occidental & Oriental,	H. Hackfeld & Co.	Cor Queen & Fort
Inter-Island ss. Co.	Queen, near Fort
Wilder ss. Co.	Cor Queen & Fort
Oahu Railroad,	King, below the bridge,

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii consists of a Senate of fifteen members, a House of Representatives of fifteen members, and a Council of State of fifteen members. The Senators are elected by ballot at a general election, the present incumbents, however, holding office until 1899, when an election of Senators for two, four and six years terms will be held. Representatives are elected every two years. A new "House," lately elected, (September 29, 1897,) will appear at the convening next February. The Council of State consists of five members elected by the Senate, five by the Representatives and five appointed by the President. They hold office for the legislature term of two years and act between sessions thereof, if occasions arise. The Council of State advises with the President with regard to reprieves, pardons and commutation of sentences. It may be convened at any time and the members serve without pay. The members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives receive \$400 each regular session, (on the 1st, 30th and 60th days of session,) and \$200 for each special session; also mileage, at ten cents a mile.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Hawaii: Rev. J. Kauhane; F. S. Lyman; F. Northrup; S. Holstein. Maui: A. Hocking; H. P. Baldwin; W. Y. Horner. Oahu: Cecil Brown; Henry Waterhouse; J. A. McCandless; W. C. Wilder; H. W. Schmidt; J. N. Wright. Kauai: George N. Wilcox; William H. Rice.

REPRESENTATIVES.—Terms expiring Feb., 1898. Hawaii: E. E. Richards; Robert Rycroft; E. C. Bond; G. P. Kamauoha. Maui: W. P. Haia; Rev. A. Pali; Rev. E. M. Hanuna. Oahu: A. G. M. Robertson; D. L. Naone; E. C. Winston; J. C. Cluney; Rev. Jas. Davis; L. K. Halualani. Kauai: S. K. Kaeo; Walter McBryde. Newly elected, terms expiring Feb., 1900. Hawaii: W. C. Achi; J. D. Paris; A. B. Lobenstein; E. E. Richards. Maui: S. Pogue; D. W. Kahaulelio; S. K. Kaai. Oahu: L. L. McCandless; A. G. M. Robertson; J. L. Kaulukou; A. V. Gear; S. G. Wilder; A. T. Atkinson. Kauai: Paul Isenberg, Jr.; S. K. Kaeo.



"THE HONORABLE MEMBER SAYS:"
W. LUTHER WILCOX, ESQ., *Interpreter of the Legislature.*

POSTAL POINTERS.

The General Post-office is a good place to go to for information which is not here given, especially regarding Parcel-Post and other rates which lack of space forbids detailing. Reference to advertisement on p. XVIII is suggested as there is much contained therein. The general information is to the effect that letters to the United States and countries in the Postal Union are subject to the rates applying to the Union, i. e., 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz; Postals, 2 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents each two oz. or fraction thereof; Local Postage is 1 cent for each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., Inter-island Letters are 2 cents for each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Post-offices are situated on the other islands as below mentioned, and those having "Money-Order" connections are indicated by an asterisk. The rules, in brief, applying to Money-Orders are that:

Domestic Postal Money-Orders will be furnished, on application, to any Money-Order Office. No Order may exceed \$500. Fees: \$5 and under, 5 cents; \$10 and under, 10 cents; \$15 and under, 15 cents; \$20 and under, 20 cents; \$50 and under, 25 cents. Foreign Money-Orders are payable in the United States, Canada, Hongkong, the United Kingdom, Australian Colonies, etc., may also be obtained at any Money-Order Office. Fees on such are less to the United States than elsewhere; information may be obtained on request. Hours of Money-Order business in Honolulu are from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. except Saturdays, then from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

POSTAL AND MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

OAHU—Ewa, *Honouliuli; *Waianae, *Waialua, *Kahuku, Kaneohe, Waimanalo, *Heeia, Waikane, Punaluu, Laie, *Honolulu.

MOLOKAI—*Kaunakakai, Kalaupapa, *Kamalo, Pukoo.

MAUI—*Lahaina, *Wailuku, *Kahului, *Spreckelsville, *Paia, *Hamakua, *Makawao, Huelo, Peahi, Pauwela, *Kipahulu, *Hana, *Hamoa, Ulupalakua, Makena.

HAWAII—*Mahukona, *Kohala, Kawaihae, *Waimea, *Kukuihaele, *Honokaa, *Paauilo, *Ookala, *Hakalau, *Laupahoehoe, *Hilo, *Pohoi, *Olaa, Kailua, Keauhou, *Kealahou, Napoopoo, *Hookena, Hoopuloa, *Waiohinu, *Naalehu, Honuapo, Hilea, Punaluu, *Pahala.

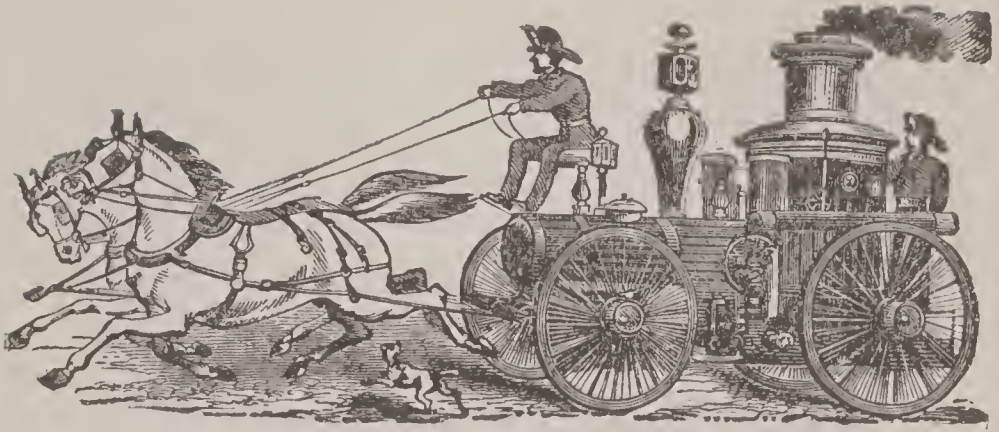
KAUAI—*Lihue, *Koloa, Hanapepe, *Makaweli, *Kekaha, *Maua, *Waimea, *Kealia, *Kilauea, *Hanalei.

DROP LETTER BOXES.

POST-OFFICE DROP LETTER BOXES are situated as indicated. Collections are made from them every morning and evening.

Waikiki road and Waikiki-kai; King and Waikiki road; Lunalilo and Keeaumoku; Beretania and Victoria; Beretania and Punchbowl; Emma and School; Nuuanu and Pauoa; Nuuanu and School; King and Kamehameha School; King, near Oahu Railroad Depot; Executive Building; Judiciary Building; Hawaiian Hotel; Arlington Hotel.

*Money-Order Office.



THE HONOLULU FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The true history of the origin and early days of the Fire Department is one of those records which, from sheer procrastination, has been permitted to remain in the "vortex of time" so long that the original items have become too blurred and indistinct to depend on. As near as can be deciphered the original Chief of the Department, by reason of his office as Marshal of the (then) Kingdom, was William C. Parke. Mr. Ascher B. Bates presented a resolution before the Privy Council relative to the formation of a Fire Department in 1850 and adopted in 1851. Captain Benjamin F. Snow in the meantime was acting as Chief.

The Volunteer Fire Department was first thoroughly organized on the evening of June 4, 1853, with the following officers: Chief Engineer, A. J. Cartwright; First Assistant, B. F. Snow; Second Assistant, W. F. Allen; Engine No. 1, W. E. Cuttrell, Foreman; No. 2, R. F. Gilliland; Assistant Foreman, Wm. Duncan. Delegates: A. J. McDuffee, John S. Smithies. Fire Wardens: Wm. Wond, Jas. I. Dowsett, George Clark, Alex. McDuff. Of all those named only Messrs. Wm. F. Allen, John S. Smithies and Jas. I. Dowsett are alive at this writing, December, 1897. A Hook & Ladder Company was added to the Department in 1857 and in 1872 a new truck was imported. In 1860 Hawaii Engine Co. No. 4 came into existence, and December 14, 1863, Pacific Hose Co. No. 3 was organized. China Engine Co. No. 5 imported their Steam Fire Engine in 1877. Engine Co. No. 1 was the first to receive a steam fire apparatus. The Chiefs of the Volunteer Department have been: W. C. Parke, B. F. Snow, A. J. Cartwright, R. F. Gilliland, R. B. Neville, C. E. Williams, C. N. Spencer, J. A. Hassinger, J. S. Lemon, J. Nott, G. Lucas, C. B. Wilson and J. Asch. Only Messrs. Williams, Hassinger, Nott, Wilson and Asch are now (December, 1897,) living.

The Volunteer Department was disbanded and re-organized as a Paid Department March 1, 1893, with Frank Hustace as Chief Engineer, serving but a short while, when he was succeeded by James H. Hunt, the present incumbent. The Department, to-day, consists of two steam engines, two hose carts and one chemical engine, all drawn by

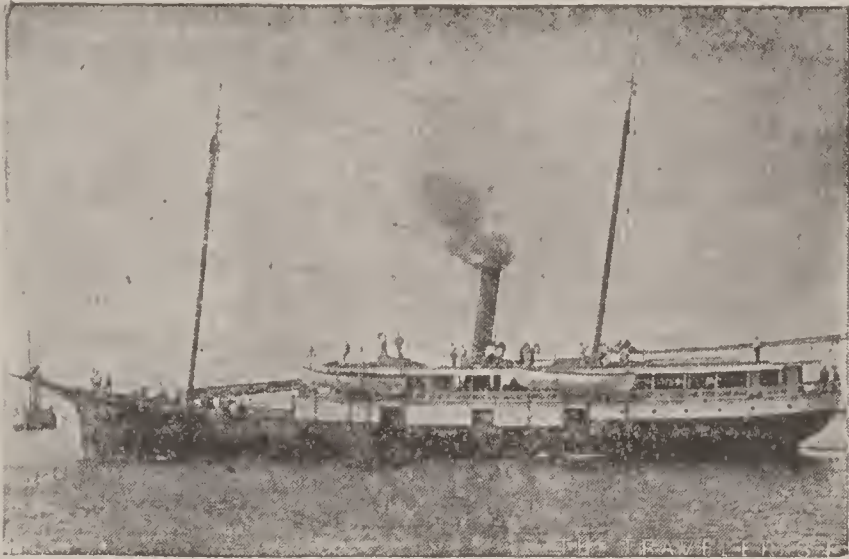
horses. The discipline is excellent and the alacrity and utility of the the Department may be measured when it is stated that it only takes "fifteen seconds to roll out" on an alarm. A strong and roomy building of stone, lately constructed, is occupied as the Central Fire Station and is situated on the northeast corner of Beretania and Fort streets. Visitors would do well to pay the place a visit. The personnel of the Department of date is:

Commissioners A. Brown, Charles Crozier, J. H. Fisher; W. R. Sims, Secretary. James H. Hunt, Chief Engineer.

FIRE ALARM CALLS, HONOLULU.

Alarms are given by steam whistle of Electric Works. Pauses are made between double numbers, and locations repeated three times.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 4—Hotel and Fort. | 39—Liliha and School. |
| 5—Hotel and Nuuanu. | 41—Liliha and King. |
| 6—Hotel and Maunakea. | 42—King and Dowsett Lane. |
| 7—Hotel and Richards. | 43—Iwilei |
| 8—Hotel and Punchbowl. | 45—R. R. Depot. |
| 9—King and Kekaulike. | 46—School and Fort. |
| 12—King and Nuuanu. | 47—Punchbowl and Paoa Road. |
| 13—King and Fort. | 48—Punchbowl and Emma. |
| 14—King and Alakea. | 49—Punchbowl and Miller. |
| 15—King and Punchbowl. | 51—Kinau and Miller. |
| 16—Queen and Maunakea. | 52—Kinau and Alapai. |
| 17—Queen and Nuuanu. | 53—King and Alapai. |
| 18—Queen and Fort. | 54—King and Kapiolani. |
| 19—Queen and Richards. | 56—Beretania and Kapiolani. |
| 21—Queen and South. | 57—Victoria and Lunalilo. |
| 23—Kakaako. | 58—Pensacola and Wilder Avenue |
| 24—Allen and Fort. | 59—Pensacola and Beretania. |
| 25—P. M. S. S. Co.'s Wharf. | 61—Piikoi and King. |
| 26—Smith and Pauahi. | 62—Piikoi and Kinau. |
| 27—Beretania and Maunakea. | 63—Piikoi and Lunalilo. |
| 28—Beretania and Nuuanu. | 64—Wilder Avenue and Kewalo. |
| 29—Beretania and Fort. | 65—Wilder Avenue and Makiki. |
| 31—Beretania and Emma. | 67—Wilder Avenue and Punahou. |
| 32—Beretania and Punchbowl. | 68—Beretania and Keeaumoku. |
| 34—Nuuanu and Vineyard. | 69—Beretania and Punahou. |
| 35—Nuuanu and School. | 71—Beyond Punahou Street. |
| 36—Nuuanu and Kuakini. | 72—King and Keeaumoku. |
| 37—Nuuanu and Judd. | 73—Waikiki. |
| 38—Liliha and Judd. | 74—Harbor. |



VOLCANO ROUTE STEAMER.
POINTS ON THE ISLANDS.
Distances and Rates of Cabin Fare.

ISLAND.	PLACE.	DISTANCE.*	FARE.	VIA.
OAHU—	Waianae	27	\$3 00.....	I. I. S. S. Co.
	Waialua	47	3 00.....	“
	Kahuku	57	3 00.....	“
	Waimanalo	22	3 00.....	“
	Punaluu	40	3 00.....	“
	Laie	62	3 00.....	“
	Mokuleia	45	3 00.....	“
	Puuiki	3 00	“
MAUI—	Lahaina....	73	5 00.....	I.I.S. Co. W.S.S Co.
	Kahului	90	6 00.....	Wilder S. S. Co,
	Huelo.....	105	6 00.....	“
	Kipahulu	134	6 00.....	“
	Maalaea Bay....	87	6 00.....	I.I.S. Co. W.S.Co.
	Hana	124	6 00.....	Wilder S, Co
	Makena	96	8 00.....	“
	Ulupalakua	95	8 60.....	Makena.
	Hamoia	129	8 00.....	Hana.
HAWAII—	Mahukona	140	10 00.....	Wilder S. S. Co.
	Kawaihae	150	10 00.....	“
	Waimea	152	10 00.....	“
	Paauiilo	180	12 50.	“
	Ookala.....	187	12 50.....	“
	Hakalau....	196	1250.....	“

POINTS ON THE ISLANDS—Continued.

ISLAND.	PLACE.	DISTANCE.*	FARE.	VIA.
	Laupahoehoe.....	172	12 50.....	Wilder S. S. Co.
	Hilo.....	208	12 50.....	"
	Paauihau	160	10 00.....	"
	Pohoiki	238	15 00.....	"
	Kukuihaele.....	160	10 00.....	I. I. S. S. Co.
	Honokaa	165	10 00.....	"
	Kailua.....	163	10 00.....	"
	Kealakekua	174	10 00.....	"
	Keauhou	250	10 00.....	"
	Napoopoo.....	174	10 00.....	"
	Hookena.....	180	10 00.....	"
	Hoopuloa.....	193	10 00.....	"
	Waiohinu.....	222	12 00.....	"
	Naalehu	224	12 00.....	"
	Honuaipo	227	12 00.....	"
	Punaluu.....	232	12 00.....	"
KAUAI —	Koloa ...	100	6 00.....	I. I. S. S. Co.
	Makaweli.....	120	6 00.....	"
	Hanamaulu	100	6 00.....	"
	Kalibiwai.....	115	6 00.....	"
	Hanapepe	110	6 00.....	"
	Nawiliwili.....	96	6 00.....	"
	Kapaa	100	6 00.....	"
	Eleele	105	6 00.....	"
	Waimoa	114	6 00.....	"
	Kéalia	100	6 00.....	"
	Kilauea	110	6 00.....	"
	Hanalei	120	6 00.....	"
	Niihau	140	6 00.....	"

* From Honolulu in sea-miles. Verified by Mr. F. S. Dodge of Government Survey.

VIA OAHU RAILROAD.

Place.	Distance—Miles.	Single Fare.	Round Trip.
Moanalua	3.....	\$.15.....	\$.25
Puuloa.....	6.....	.30.....	.55
Aiea	9.....	.40.....	.70
Kalauao	10.....	.45.....	.80
Waiau.....	11.....	.50.....	.90
Pearl City.....	12.....	.55.....	1.00
Waipio.....	13.....	.60.....	1.10
Waikele.....	14.....	.65.....	1.20
Hoaeae	15.....	.70.....	1.30

VIA OAHU RAILROAD—*Continued.*

<i>Place.</i>	<i>Distance—Miles.</i>	<i>Single Fare.</i>	<i>Round Trip.</i>
Honouliuli	16.....	.75	1.40
Ewa Mill.....	18.....	.85.....	1.50
Waianae.....	33.....	1.35.....	2.20

ROUND TRIP TICKETS to Pearl City, Ewa Mill and Waianae are sold Saturdays and Sundays which are good between Saturday A. M. and Monday A. M. These Tickets are sold as follows:

Pearl City, First Class.....	\$.75	Second Class.....	\$.50
Ewa Mill, “	1.00	“75
Waianae, “	1.50	“	1.25

CHIEF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN HONOLULU.

UNITED STATES—Minister Resident, Harold M. Sewall; Consul-General, Heywood; Vice-Consul, W. Porter Boyd.

GREAT BRITAIN—Commissioner and Consul-General W. P. Kenney.

PORTUGAL—Consul-General, A. de S. Canavarro.

FRANCE—Consul-General, Louis Voisson.

ITALY—Consul, F. A. Schaefer.

RUSSIA; GERMANY; AUSTRIA—HUNGARY—J. F. Hackfeld.

CHINA—Commercial Agent, Goo Kim Fui.

JAPAN—Minister Resident, H. Shimamaru.

SPAIN and MEXICO—Consul, H. Renjes.

CHILI—Consul, Julius Hoting.

PERU—Bruce Cartwright.

DENMARK—H. R. Macfarlane.

SWEDEN and NORWAY—Consul, C. Schmidt.

HACK STANDS.

Corner Nuuanu and King.

Corner Hotel and Fort.

Corner King and Fort.

Corner Fort and Merchant.

Corner Nuuanu and Hotel.

Corner King and Bethel.

Drivers have rates of fare which should be produced if required. In case of dispute passengers should take the number of hack and refer the matter to Captain Sam Macy, Superintendent Hacks, at Police Station.

SUGAR, RICE AND COFFEE.

The three above-mentioned articles are the chief products of the Hawaiian Islands. In 1895 there were exported 294,874,819 lbs. sugar, 3,768,762 lbs. rice and 198,150 lbs. coffee.

The manufacture of sugar requires considerable capital and much experience, and although many opportunities still exist on the islands for the starting of new plantations yet the capital invested causes intending investors to place their interests in the stock of one of the established plantations.

Rice is cultivated to a great extent, solely by Chinese, who grow their crops on lands which they have leaseholds of. The cultivation of rice as regards the labor and management is hardly adaptable to the white man's abilities, although investments may be made with profitable return in holdings already established.

Coffee production seems to offer more opportunity at present for individual investment and management on account of the opportunities presented in obtaining lands, and personal labor and supervision, besides the small expense of machinery. It is looked upon as the coming industry especially as the quality of the Hawaiian grown now ranks high in the world's market.

THE JUDICIARY.

The Judiciary of the Republic of Hawaii consists of the Supreme Court: five Circuit Courts and twenty-nine District (or Police) Courts. THE SUPREME COURT is composed of a Chief Justice and not less than two Associate Justices. They hold office for life and their salaries cannot be diminished during their continuance in office. The decisions of the Supreme Court when made by a majority are final, and it is a notable record that the published decisions, contained in ten printed volumes, have received very high recommendation from leading foreign jurists. The sittings of the Supreme Court are held in Honolulu, the terms commencing on the third Mondays of March, June, September and December of each year. THE CIRCUIT COURTS are five in number, presided over by six judges, two of the latter being apportioned to the First Circuit Court which includes the island of Oahu in its jurisdiction. The Circuit judges are appointed by the Cabinet and receive salaries of from \$4000 to \$2500 per year and which cannot be diminished during their term in office... The District Courts are somewhat similar in jurisdiction to the Police Courts of American cities. They are twenty-nine in number; the Magistrates are commissioned by the Chief Justice and hold office for a term of two years, receiving a biennial salary set by the Legislature.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice—HON. A. FRANCIS JUDD, L. L. D.; First Associate Justice—HON. WALTER F. FREAR; Second Associate Justice—HON. W. AUSTIN WHITING; Chief Clerk—HENRY SMITH, ESQ.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

First Circuit, HON. ANTONIO PERRY, HON. W. L. STANLEY; Second Circuit, J. W. KALUA; Third and Fourth Circuits, E. G. HITCHCOCK; Fifth Circuit, J. HARDY.

DISTRICT COURT, HONOLULU.

W. LUTHER WILCOX; C. FREDERICK PETERSON, Deputy-Judge.

TALK TO A TOURIST.

The intending tourist has called at the office of J. D. Spreckels & Bros., the general agents of the Oceanic Steamship Company, 327 Market street, San Francisco, and has had a conversation with L. F. Cockroft, whose office is at 114 Market street, the general passenger agent, who will inform him that a first-class ticket, round trip to Hawaii and back to San Francisco including a visit to the world-renowned Volcano of Kilauea, will cost \$175.00. These tickets, it must be remembered, are good for three months. A trip from San Francisco to Honolulu and the Volcano can be made in *three weeks!* The steamers of the Company leave the wharf at the foot of Folsom street, usually at two o'clock in the afternoon of the date set for sailing. The average tourist seems to have a fancy for the steamer *Australia* as she is the regular steamer between San Francisco and Honolulu and return. There are many who have enjoyed a trip on the commodious *Australia* and have had the pleasure of being the guests, *pro tem*, of gentlemanly and jolly Capt. Houdlette, the commander, and who is a great favorite. Chief Officer Lawless is a counterpart of his superior and Chief Engineer Neimann, Purser McCombe and Dr. Soule make it a business to remove all symptoms of *ennui* while *en voyage*. All of these officers have been shipmates for years on the *Australia*, and their friends are legion. Chief Steward Seeley of the steamer has won golden opinions from the many tourists who have voyaged in his care and the "inner man" is well looked out for. His department is well and creditably conducted.

The hotels in the city are not many in number, but each has its peculiar advantages; now, the Hawaiian Hotel has a long established reputation as a first-class hostelry, has a bar and billard room attached and the

Hawaiian Band gives concerts in a pavilion on the grounds about once a week. There are many cottages connected with the Hawaiian Hotel and they, as well as the main building, are lighted with electricity. Electric bells send messages to willing waiters. Guests at the Hawaiian Hotel have the blessing of being provided with an unfailing supply of pure artesian water. A large and commodious lanai has been added to the main building and here are held many festive gatherings which are much enjoyed by guests. The rates are ruled by the desires of the guests and the popular Manager, Col. "Tom" James, will use every effort to make the stay of guests pleasant. After having made your toilet, it is quite natural that you should desire to know where wants may be supplied.

Monetary affairs may occupy your mind—you may wish to cash a letter of credit or open a deposit account. Such business can be properly arranged by calling on Spreckels & Co., or W. G. Irwin & Co., on Fort street, near Merchant; or on Bishop & Co., Merchant street, near Kaahumanu, diagonally across from the Postoffice. Both of these banking firms have business relations extending all over the world. Mr. J. S. Walker, whose office is room 12, Spreckels' block, is a gentleman who has succeeded his father in a long established business in life, fire and marine insurance. He has the sterling business qualities which makes it a pleasure to engage in business relations with him and his insurance rates are reasonable.

As business is thus set aside, for the time being, you may wish to learn the latest local news which you can do by purchasing either the *Daily Advertiser*, morning; *Bulletin*, *Star* or *Independent*, evening; or *Gazette*, weekly, from the Hawaiian News Co., directly opposite the bank of Bishop & Co. The News Co. has also on sale Thrum's Annual, a valuable statistical work, and Whitney's Tourists' Guide, as also this **HAND-BOOK** and a variety

of books and newspapers in Hawaiian and other languages. The News Co. are agents for the famed Fischer pianos and also carry a complete line of musical goods. Also agents for Picturesque Hawaii, and History of the Later Years of the Hawaiian Monarchy.

It is not at all improbable that the general tourist is accompanied by a representative of the gentler sex, and she naturally desires to get rid of the sickly smells that hang around her as memories of a sea voyage, so she must hie to the well stocked establishment of Benson, Smith & Co., druggists and perfumers, on the corner of Fort and Hotel streets. If the lady is weary, herself or escort can purchase by telephone as satisfactorily as if calling in person.

The climate will have the natural effect to induce a dress in conformity therewith.

Lady tourists can have opportunity to replenish or add to their wardrobes by visiting E. W. Jordan, N. S. Sachs or John Egan, all on Fort street, who keep a full line of silks and other dress goods which they are well pleased to show to shoppers. Mr. Sachs presents constantly the latest styles in millinery and dressmaking.

It would be a hard matter indeed for the lover of good jewelry, or who desired to possess a local souvenir spoon to pass by the well displayed articles in the window of H. G. Biart, on Fort street, near King. Mr. Biart designs and manufactures, and he makes a specialty of manufacturing to order souvenir spoons and many of his designs are most unique. Thos. Lindsay, also a manufacturing jeweler and watchmaker, is in the new Love block on Fort street, above Hotel street. He manufactures Hawaiian coin curios and other designs. Each of these dealers supply first-class goods and work.

Time may be pressing, and it is right and proper that if the tourist intends to make a quick trip of it and desires to go to the Volcano to call at the Volcano House Office. The general information is that the round trip ticket is

\$50, and includes an absence from Honolulu of eight days, allowing the opportunity for a stay of one week at the Volcano. There are two routes and the tourist may go by one and return by the other at a cost of \$70 for two weeks. Mr. S. B. Rose, the genial secretary of the Wilder's Steamship Co., or Mr. J. L. McLean, secretary of the Inter-Island Co. will do all in their power to instruct travelers as to their needs en route. Voyagers will remember that they travel on excellent and well-equipped steamers, with electric lights, etc., and the employees are most courteous.

A great many people before departing for the Volcano consider it advisable to obtain a small hamper of toothsome viands for which they may have a personal liking. Wants in this line can be quickly and satisfactorily supplied by telephoning an order to Messrs. Lewis & Co., on Fort street near Hotel, telephone 240; Messrs. T. May & Co., nearly opposite, on Fort street, telephone 2; Messrs. H. E. McIntyre & Bros., northeast corner King and Fort streets, telephone 92, or to Mr. Chas. Hustace, on King street, near Fort street, a few doors from the Arlington House, telephone No. 119. Orders will be promptly filled and goods carefully packed and forwarded to any place desired.

To avoid the evil effects of snake bites, or rather scorpion or centipede stings, or to assist in the easy delivery of a good fish story, it is well to be provided with such requisites as are kept on sale in original packages by W. C. Peacock & Co., telephone 46. Choice goods in all brands of wines or liquors is the boast of this firm.

On a return to Honolulu the tourist, surfeited with his view of the world's wonder, the active Volcano at Hilo, may have a feeling that a bath in the blue Pacific would do him lots of good, and it will be well to ring up 290 and get a hack and driver from that popular stand and be driven to Col. Jim Sherwood's Long Branch bath-house at Waikiki, near the bridge, or to San Souci sea-

side resort, beneath the shadow of Diamond Head. The Aloha Bath House is nearer town being located close to the Marine Railway and Mrs. Reist, the proprietress, is attentive to customers.

Refreshed, as the traveler must be, after bathing in water of 76° temperature, he can return to town and take a view of the kitchen furnishing goods which John Nott, near the corner of King and Fort streets, has to offer. He has the best of goods at low prices.

The Pacific Hardware offers to tourists opportunities to inspect their large and varied stocks, free of charge, and say positively it is no trouble to show goods. The Pacific Hardware Co. is in the new building, Cummins Block, southeast corner of Merchant and Fort streets. The stock comprises everything from a needle to a wind-mill, and offers to lovers of paintings an opportunity to inspect some beautiful views of local scenery. This firm also presents a varied stock of mouldings for picture framing and their prices are very reasonable.

Messrs. Castle & Cooke, corner of King and Bethel streets, one of the oldest firms in town, say to the tourist that they are importers and it is impossible to list their stock, but "If there is anything you want, come and ask for it and you will be politely treated."

E. Hoffschlaeger & Co., on King street, nearly opposite Castle & Cooke; H. Hackfeld & Co., corner of Queen and Fort streets; M. S. Grinbaum & Co., on Queen street; T. H. Davies & Co., corner of Queen and Kaahumanu streets, E. O. Hall & Son, corner of Fort and King streets, and J. T. Waterhouse, at the old Queen Street Store, invite inspection of their varied stocks.

To have excellent understanding in style, make and finish, no better place can be visited by the stranger visitor to obtain footwear in leather than the long-established and well-known Manufacturers Shoe Co., No. 511, Fort street. Attentive salesmen and excellent quality of goods induces patronage from everybody.

The stranger tourist must not forget the beauties of the Pearl Harbor region nor neglect the opportunity to watch the growing of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar. These things can be viewed by anybody (but a blind man) by taking a trip over the Oahu Railway Co. The depot is situated on King street, a little below the bridge—take a car.

To convenience tourists the Tramways Co. indicates, on page XII. of Advertisements, the time on various routes. For further convenience the Company have busses as does also Frank Smith, whose notice appears on page XXI. The latter runs a line to Moanalua and has special busses for hire.

The most independent and comfortable way to enjoy the beauties and sights of the town is to ring up a hack of the United Carriage Co., telephone 290, and be driven where and whither you pleases. The rigs of this Company are first-class and the drivers well-acquainted with places of interest. Special buggies or other turnouts as well as horses can be obtained on order to either J. C. Quinn, or Manuel Reist, the proprietors.

Messrs. W. H. Rice and James I. Dowsett have large stock ranches and have excellent horse stock. The intending purchaser will find it to his interest to communicate with either of these well known stock-breeders if a horse or other stock is desired.

The wagon, which is desirable, can be satisfactorily obtained by paying a visit to the Hawaiian Carriage Manufactory Co., No. 70 Queen street, and have an interview with Mr. George Dillingham. Style, size and price to suit. W. W. Wright, at the Honolulu Carriage Manufactory, Fort street, offers to tourists and residents wagons of every size or style desired at reasonable prices.

The purchase of a horse will, of course, entail the necessity of purchasing feed to keep said horse in a good condition. The would-be purchaser is recommended to

try the California Feed Co., whose extensive warehouse and office is on Queen street, at the foot of Nuuanu.

If the climate and surroundings induce the tourist to become a settler amongst us, then his first move should be to visit Henry Waterhouse & Co., the real estate agents, on Queen street, and whose business embraces the sale of or lease of lands in the city and suburbs, and who, if you do not wish to buy, can offer for rent many available buildings for residence or business, located in various places in the city. Having fixed your locality, then visit Hopp & Co., the largest furniture establishment in the city, whose salesrooms are on the corner of King and Bethel streets. Even if one intends to go away steamer chairs may be purchased and care is taken to supply customers with the best of material at the lowest prices.

Whether he goes or stays it is well for the stranger to pay a visit to the popular photograph establishment of J. J. Williams at 102 Fort street (upstairs) and under the guidance of the affable and artistic operator, Mr. Chas. Weatherwax, he will be enabled to obtain a supply of island views which will be a beauty and a joy to distant friends. This gallery is patronized by the elite of the city and has the only complete set of island views.

Mr. J. D. Wicke will enable the visitor to carry away highly polished canes or calabashes, as he is a first-class polisher, carver and also an upholsterer. His place of business is on Alakea street, next to the Y. M. C. A. building.

But if he has decided to stay, the stranger will naturally intend to build him "a home-by-the-sea." Houses require lumber and nails and things, these may be obtained in any quantity and at low price from Messrs. Allen & Robinson, Queen street.

It would be well to add to the adornment of the house in which the tourist rests, by the purchase and addition thereto of some of the elegant pictures which the Pacific Hardware Co., on Fort street, near Merchant, present to

view or have in stock and which are offered at very low rates. John Nott offers house-furnishing goods, as does also Messrs. Castle & Cooke, J. T. Waterhouse and E. O. Hall and John Emmeluth.

But what is a well-furnished home without the omnipresent piano? Mr. J. W. Bergstrom, in the Masonic Temple building, is agent for the Kroeger make, and the Hawaiian News Company for the Fischer. Music lovers have opportunity to read their advertisements for particulars.

It may reasonably be supposed, however, that the visitor hither, as a rule, has not made arrangements to stay, but of necessity must return again in one of the commodious vessels of the Oceanic S. S. line, to the shores of the Golden Gate. A visit must be made to Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Fort street, the agents of the line, and the courtesy and knowledge of both Mr. W. M. Giffard and Mr. Harry Whitney will be used to make the road of the traveler pleasant and an endeavor will be made to berth him, or her, to satisfaction. The steamers of the Canadian-Australian Steamship Co. now offer safe and pleasant passage to and from Vancouver, B. C., to Honolulu and to the Colonies, Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co. are the agents, and they draw attention to their business on the front, inside, page of the cover of this **HAND-BOOK**. Messrs. Hackfeld & Co., the agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., are prepared to book passengers to and from the Orient. The firm has also a full line of goods of excellent manufacture and at reasonable figures. Intending business men should call in and view their stock. See "ad" on cover, inside back page.

And now, having given all the information which the most inquisitive or helpless temporary resident is thought to require, during his stay, he is left once more on board the steamer bound out from Honolulu for the Golden Gate ; and, it is to be hoped, well pleased and benefitted by his sojourn made in the "Hub of the Pacific."

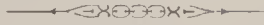


MINES OF AUTHENTIC INFORMATION.

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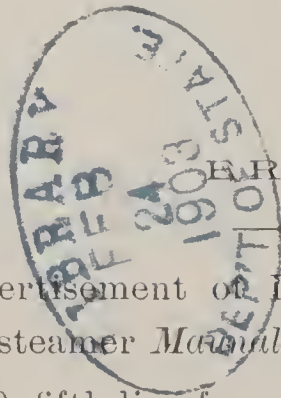
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ERRATA.

In advertisement of Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co. read steamer *Maui* instead of "W. G. Hall."

Page 10, fifth line from top, read Captain *Meares*.

Page 12, end of third paragraph, read *Kealakekua* for Kohala.

Page 41, read date of burning of Opera House 1895, and date of re-opening November 7, 1896.

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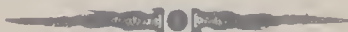
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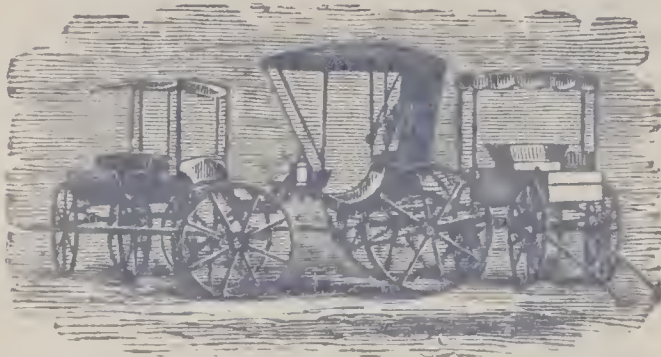
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